

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES HEAR CASE OF KANSAS ELECTORS

Question of Standing of Eight Men Who Refused to Vote for Republican Convention Nominees Is Submitted

### DETAILS REHEARSED

Voters Seek to Restrain Proper Authorities From Placing Names on the Primary Ballot of Party

NEW YORK—Justices Pitney and Vanderventer of the United States supreme court sat in the federal court here today to pass on the action of the supreme court of Kansas in declaring that the names of eight presidential electors in that state should be placed on the official primary ballot in the Republican column although these men have openly stated that if they are elected they will not vote for President Taft and Vice-President Sherman, but will vote for Mr. Roosevelt and his running mate when the electoral college assembles.

Justice Pitney said that they were there to decide a petition for a writ of error on a question with which he was not very familiar.

Mr. Olmstead stated that the action arose on a petition brought by twelve voters of Decatur and Jewell counties, Kansas, in the Harvey county court. They sued for an injunction from placing on the primary ballot as Republicans the names of Samuel Q. A. Davis and seven others who had openly stated that they would never vote for Taft and Sherman.

"These eight defendants openly assert that they will support Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Olmstead.

"When they publicly stated their attitude the petitioners in this action appealed to the Harvey county court to enjoin the placing of their names on the primary ballot. Before the court had decided the matter the case was docketed in the supreme court of the state. That body held that the petition did not furnish a real cause of action which could be passed on by a court, as the issue that was involved was of an absolute political nature."

"After the supreme court made this ruling the Harvey county court dismissed the application. The case was appealed to the supreme court and that body, Justice West dissenting, upheld the lower court's dismissal. Now under the Kansas law, in order for persons to become candidates at the primaries, they must have petitions signed by at least one per cent of the voters. Under the law they must support them at the election as they have no right to vote for any one else and it is a case of either being disfranchised or voting for electors who will not support in the electoral college the men these voters want supported."

Mr. Jackson of the Roosevelt forces explained that Kansas was entitled to 10 electors and there have been 20 petitions filed for the primary election. Of the first 10 filed eight declared for Mr. Roosevelt. The other two will support President Taft. The other 10 whose petitions have been filed have all pledged themselves to President Taft. Justice Pitney asked Mr. Jackson if the second 10 were made up of regular Republicans and received an affirmative answer.

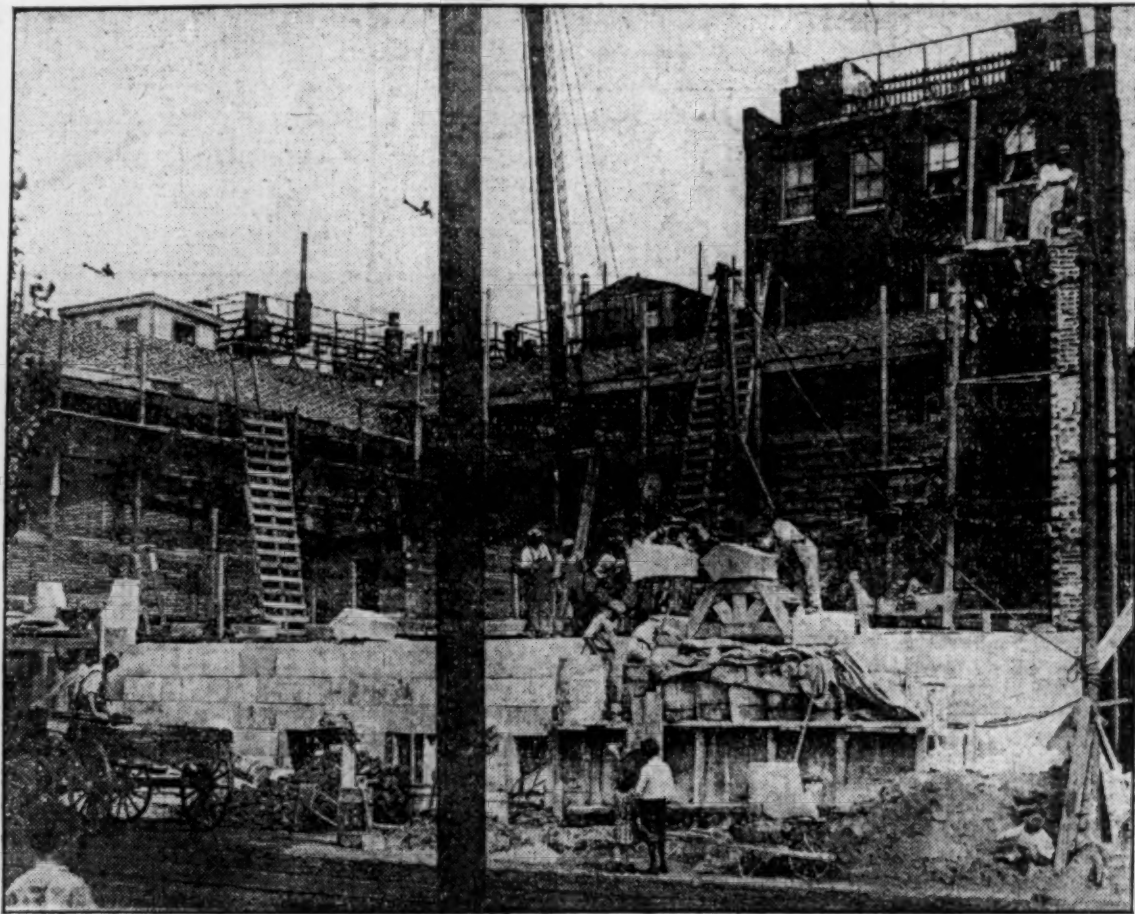
"Well, now, is it not a fact that the real issue here is whether the Taft or the Roosevelt faction in Kansas is entitled to the prestige of the regular Republican organization?" asked Justice Pitney.

"Yes, that is the question," said Mr. Jackson. "It is whether Kansas Republicans are to have Taft or Roosevelt."

"Yes, but it also seems to be whether Roosevelt is to run as a Republican or as the candidate of a new party," said Justice Pitney.

"But under the Kansas laws Roosevelt must run as a Republican," explained Jackson. "The time for a new party has expired under the state law as petitions could not now be filed."

## LAYING KEYSTONE IN SETTLEMENT HOUSE



Showing construction of Elizabeth Peabody model home on Charles street

## ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE BEING BUILT RAPIDLY; OPEN JAN. 1

Work is proceeding rapidly on the new seven-story building on Charles street, which is to serve as a center for the activities of the Elizabeth Peabody house and as a resident home for the workers. The stone front of the milk station, which is to be on the ground floor below the street, is complete, and the brick walls of the remaining stories are daily growing higher. This model settlement house, which is to replace the clubhouse on Poplar street and the residents' apartment on Chambers street, is being built at a cost of \$91,000. This sum includes the cost of furniture and all commissions. The building will be ready for occupancy the first of January.

In addition to the milk station the building will shelter a model theater with seats for 300.

In the new building the workers plan to continue on a larger scale and in a more satisfactory way the neighborhood service of 19 years, service which has been handicapped at times by a lack of adequate equipment. The new house will be the first Boston settlement to have a real theater, and it will also be the first settlement in the West End where all the activities can be carried on under one roof in a building which will also serve as a home for a large staff of workers.

## CHATHAM OBSERVES TWO HUNDREDTH YEAR

CHATHAM, Mass.—With the arrival of the morning train from Boston Chatham's two-day celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of its incorporation began today with a big parade through the principal streets, starting from the railroad station. The parade was led by the Salem Cadet band.

At 12:30 o'clock dinner was served under a large tent at Rockwell park. Speaking followed, with an historical address by James W. Hawes of New York city. There was an original reading by Joseph C. Lincoln, the writer. A baseball game between the Chatham and West Dennis nines, and a basketball match are on the program. The day will close with a band concert on the town hall lawn and an old-home reception in the hall from 8 to 10 p. m.

## STATE BOARD CONSIDERS APPEAL OF LOYAL 'L' MEN

Attorney Parker Notifies Members That They Have Right to Participate in Hearing Since They Will Be Affected by Any Action Taken

In an effort to simplify the work of the state board of conciliation and arbitration in settling the terms by which the striking car men of the Elevated are to return to work, attorneys F. E. Snow for the Elevated, and James H. Vahey for the car men, held a conference on details of agreement previous to the hearing before the state board of arbitration today.

Meanwhile the members of the board of arbitration gave consideration to a notice filed by Herbert Parker, attorney for the "loyal" men, that he wished to be present at the hearing as representative of the third party with an interest in all that occurs.

Mr. Parker held in his notice that the "loyal" men have a moral right to participate in the hearing since they will be affected by any action of the board. There is no precedent in the preceding of the arbitration board for the admission of a third party, as demanded by Mr. Parker for his clients.

In case the board declines to admit Mr. Parker as the duly recognized representative of a third party to the dispute, it is rumored that the "loyal" car men will seek to enjoin the board of arbitration from making a settlement until the legal status of the "loyal" men in the situation is determined by the courts.

About 200 more of the "loyal" men who remained with the company during the strike joined the union yesterday and others are coming in today. These men, together with all those who were in the employ of the Elevated prior to the strike on June 7, have been invited to attend the mass meeting to be held in the Arena tomorrow night.

All the old men now obligated into the union are agreed that the men who

were discharged before the strike for joining the union and the men who struck shall return to work in their old ratings and runs.

The union's executive committee last night issued an announcement regarding a general meeting saying:

"Every member is urged to attend, as instructions will be given to the men who have been on strike regarding the details for their return to work. In addition, the more than 600 members who have been admitted to the union since the strike started and during the past week, especially, are also urged to attend."

"Friday will be pay day this week, and every man will be paid the weekly benefit of the international at his division headquarters on that day. The payroll for the payments are now being made out and will be ready Thursday night, so that the payments can be made Friday morning."

It is understood today that an attempt will be made to have the indictments against the six Elevated superintendents charging perjury, quashed. Atty. Henry Hurlburt has the case in charge and will at once commence work on it. The six men were released on \$1000 bail.

## HOUSE REPLY TO ARCHBALD READ

WASHINGTON—The "replication" of the House prosecutors in the Archbald case before them, the Senate today resumed impeachment proceedings. Mr. Archbald was not present. The House reply was a formal reiteration against Mr. Archbald and denied all his statements. Chairman Clayton of the prosecutors urged that Aug. 7 be date of trial. Attorney Worthington for Archbald asked postponement until Sunday.

## Republican Appointed by Governor Foss as Finance Commissioner



(Photo by Chickering) CHARLES L. CARR

## CHARLES L. CARR NAMED FOR BOSTON FINANCE COMMISSION

Appointments of Representative Charles L. Carr of Boston to be a member of the Boston finance commission and H. LaRue Brown of Boston, Arthur N. Holcombe of Cambridge and Miss Mabel Gillespie of Concord to compose the minimum wage commission were sent to the executive council Wednesday by Governor Foss.

Mr. Carr, who was nominated to succeed Francis N. Balch of Boston, retired, is a lawyer and a leading Republican of the Dorchester district. He has represented the twenty-fourth Suffolk district in the lower branch of the Legislature for three successive years.

Other nominations sent in by Governor Foss follow:

Henry H. Lynch of Brookline, member of the board of boiler rules to succeed B. Scannell, who declined reappointment.

Mary L. MacQuaid of Springfield, trustee of the state infirmary and state farm.

William H. Regan of Boston, member of the board of registration in optometry in place of W. L. Daly, resigned.

D. Chester Parsons of Shirley, clerk of the first district court of northern Middlesex to succeed George W. Sanderson, retired.

## PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN OPENS IN BAY STATE

Eugene W. Chafin, Candidate for Head of the Ticket, Begins Three-Day Tour With Speech on Common

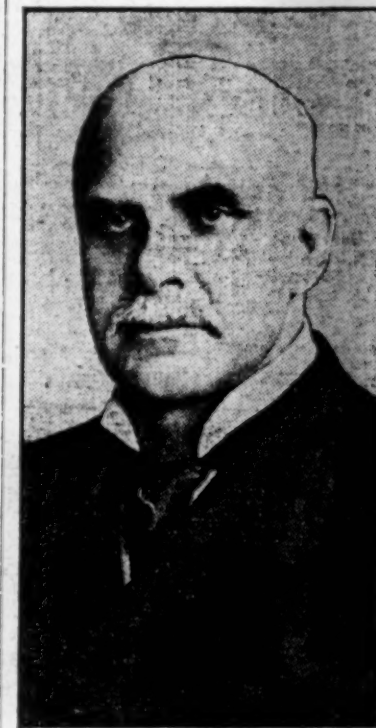
### PROGRESSIVES PLAN

Eugene W. Chafin of Chicago, candidate of the Prohibition party for President, opened the first of the presidential campaigns in Massachusetts with a rally on the common this noon. This meeting will be followed by an auto tour through Hyde Park, Dedham, Norwood, Walpole, Wrentham, North Attleboro and Attleboro today. Mr. Chafin is making a strong plea for the reduction of the high cost of living by eliminating the liquor traffic which he holds is one of the principal causes of high prices.

Mr. Chafin arrived in Boston shortly after 11 a. m. and went to the offices of the Prohibition party of Massachusetts at 101 Tremont street. He is to be accompanied on his three days' tour by Capt. Charles H. Stanley, the campaign singer of California. He expects to return for further campaigning in four or five weeks.

In an interview today Mr. Chafin quoted from the speech of Senator Burton of Ohio, made recently in the Senate, in which the senator said that the high cost of living was largely due "to diminished productive energy by a large part of the people."

Mr. Chafin said that in Indiana, where he has just made a speaking tour of three days, he found sympathetic audi-



EUGENE W. CHAFIN

ences and that his argument of the liquor traffic in relation to the high cost of living was effective. He made 18 speeches in Indiana during the tour.

His "active campaigning," as he styled it, will not begin until after Aug. 10.

(Continued on page five, column five)

## U. S. OFFICIALS ARE HOLDING INQUIRY IN ROCKLAND COLLISION

Testimonies of Capt. H. C. Calhoun of the steam collier William Chisholm, First Mate Woodhouse, Second Mate Windquist and 10 members of the crew are being taken today before Capt. John F. Blaine, United States local inspector of hulls, and Capt. Andrew J. Savage, United States local inspector of boilers, in the preliminary investigation into the collision of the steamers City of Rockland and William Chisholm.

The taking of testimony from the officers and crew of the Chisholm was placed first and is expected to be completed by Friday, so that the Chisholm may get away for Portland to unload her coal. The Chisholm has had some of her plates strengthened at East Boston, but will go from Portland to Newport News where all of the repair work of the company is done.

The testimonies of Capt. Charles A. Blair, captain of the City of Rockland, and of the officers and crew, will be taken next week. The versions of the officers and crew of both ships will then be turned over to Capt. John D. Sloane, U. S. local inspector of steam vessels who will send his finding to Washington.

If charges are preferred and appeal is made a more thorough investigation will be made. The damage is estimated to be \$25,000 outside of any salvage claims. The official report of the collision was filed by the captain of each steamer Wednesday.

The City of Rockland was hauled out on the marine railway at the Atlantic works at 11 o'clock Tuesday night and Wednesday the vessel was surveyed by B. S. Murphy, Lloyd's surveyor at this port, and others, in order to determine the full extent of the damage.

Repairs in the Rockland will be rushed day and night, the City of Bangor the only remaining boat on that line, making four trips each week until the City of Rockland returns to commission.

## WELLS CO. GETS NEW CONTRACT FOR ANNEX, BID \$27,000 HIGHER

Because of Builders' Protest, Boston Will Now Pay \$743,540 Instead of \$716,010 for City Hall Work

### TO START AGAIN

Wells Brothers Company, with figures at \$743,540, were again found to be the lowest bidders when new bids for the erection of the city hall annex were opened at the office of the building department this noon.

The bid with which they won the contract in the first call for bids was \$716,010, which causes a loss of \$27,530 to the city because of the action taken by the Master Builders Association in securing an abrogation of the contract on account of a technicality.

Other bidders were W. A. Keyes Company \$800,000, A. Varnerin & Co. \$780,277, George A. Fuller Company \$747,145, Haddon Construction Company \$794,000, Connors Brothers \$750,000, Norcross Brothers \$786,000.

The first contract was cancelled as a result of a court injunction issued on petition of the Master Builders Association on the ground that the successful bidders obtained an undue advantage over the other bidders by not complying with the specification that the names of all the sub-contractors must be listed in the bid.

The new advertisement for bids did not require listing of sub-bidders. Mayor Fitzgerald, however, declares that he must see and approve the list of sub-bidders before he will sign the contract. Construction is to be started Sept. 1, and the building is to be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, 1913.

## U. S. IS UNRECOGNIZED BY GENERAL OROZCO

EL PASO, Tex.—Americans here are aroused against General Orozco and the rebels by a statement of the general to American Consul Edwards at Juarez that he does not recognize the United States government.

Mr. Edwards called at the Orozco quarters to deliver a note from Secretary Knox notifying the rebel chieftain that his treatment of Americans in northern Mexico must stop or he would be held responsible. General Orozco told Mr. Edwards that he would not receive him as an American representative, although personally he was glad to see him. He accepted Secretary Knox's note on these terms and Mr. Edwards left.

More than 800 Mormon refugees from the mountain colonies of Mexico have been added to the camp in this city since last night, and another train load was en route today with several hundred more. All are reported as destitute.

The condition of many of the women and children reaching here is such as to call for special attention.

## MR. TAFT IS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION BY THE REPUBLICANS

He Recounts Work Done by His Party in His Term in White House and Declares Highest Principles Ruled

### CEREMONY IS SIMPLE

Senator Root Says President Was Honestly Chosen and Represents Best Ideals for Which the Party Stands

WASHINGTON—President Taft learned today that he is the nominee of the Republican party. The national Republican convention's notification committee performed its function in a ceremony remarkable for its formality.

Senator Elihu Root, who as chairman of the committee, headed the notification committee, formally tendered the nomination in a brief speech.

Then President Taft, with a 10,000-word keynote speech, outlined the issues as he saw them and assailed "demagoguery, fraud and misrepresentation" against himself and his administration. The President formally accepted the nomination "with profound gratitude to the Republican party."

The speechmaking took place in the east room. The original plan had been for the President to speak to the audience on the lawn on the south portico of the executive mansion.

The notification committee, one representative from each state, met in the executive office shortly before 11 o'clock and marched to the big room. There they were met by the President and Mrs. Taft, the President smilingly ready to receive the expected news of his renomination. Charles Taft, the President's youngest son, was the only other member of the family present.

The east room held nearly 1000 invited guests, cabinet officers and members of Congress, prominent citizens and friends. They were grouped about informally. Following the speeches a reception line was started and the President and Mrs. Taft shook hands with the guests.

Senator Root's notification was brief and formal, but he laid particular stress on the point that Mr. Taft's title to the nomination was as clear and unimpeachable as the title of any candidate of any party since conventions began, and that he "was regularly and duly nominated."

Referring to the Roosevelt bolt Senator Root said: "For the second time in the history of the Republican party a part of the delegates have refused to be bound by the action of the convention."

"The reason assigned for this course is dissatisfaction with the decision of certain contests in the making up of the temporary roll of the convention. These contests were decided by the tribunal upon which the law that has governed the Republican party for more than 40 years imposed the duty of deciding such contests. So long as those decisions were made honestly and in good faith all persons were bound to accept them as conclusive in the making up of the temporary roll of the convention and neither in the facts and arguments produced before the national committee, the committee on credentials and the convention itself, nor otherwise does there appear just ground for impeaching the honesty and good faith of the committee's decisions."

"Both the make-up of the temporary roll and the rights accorded to persons upon that roll whose seats were contested were in accordance with the long-established and unquestioned rules of law governing the party and founded upon justice and common sense."

"Your selection has a broader basis than a mere expression of choice between different party leaders representing the same ideas. You have been nominated because you stand preeminently for certain fixed and essential principles which the Republican party maintains. You believe in preserving the constitutional government of the United States."

"You believe in the rule of law rather than the rule of men. You realize that the only safety for nations as for individuals is to establish and abide by declared principles of action."

"You are in sympathy with the great practical rules of right conduct that the American people have set up for their guidance and self-restraint in the limitations of the constitution—the limitations upon governmental and official power essential to the preservation of liberty and justice. You know that to sweep away these wise rules of self-restraint would not be progress but decadence."

"The principles in our constitution cannot be made an effectual guide to conduct in any other way than by judicial judgment upon attempts to violate them; and you maintain the independence, dignity and authority of the courts of the United States."

"You represent the principle of kindly consideration of every American toward his fellows, respect for the right of adverse opinion, peaceable methods of settling differences—the practice and method which make ordered and peaceful self-government possible as distinguished from intolerance and hatred."

"In respect of all these things our

(Continued on page seven, column one)

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## RUSSELL CASE HALTS TO AWAIT A DECISION

On a charge that William R. Scharton, attorney for "Dakota Dan" had called Ferdinand B. Almy, "Fresno Dan" and William C. Russell to the stand to school his client into telling a clear story on the witness stand, Robert W. Nason, attorney for the Russell estate on Wednesday afternoon asked Master Pevey to order Mr. Scharton to change his methods to procedure "less prejudicial to the interests of the Russell estate."

In order to give consideration to Mr. Nason's request Mr. Pevey adjourned the hearing until Friday morning, when he will give a decision on this point, following argument by Mr. Scharton.

Mr. Almy was questioned by Mr. Scharton as to his interest in the case. The witness replied that it was to put the "Dakota Dan" claim out of the way. He denied that there was any shortage in the accounts of the estate. He made no search for the missing brother be-

cause the will did not require it. Mr. Almy identified "Fresno Dan" as the missing heir, remembering him, he said, from seeing him a few times in 1880 or 1881.

William C. Russell then took the stand and testified that he recognized "Fresno Dan" at once as his brother, or "a carefully instructed double." Although he was not sure at first he was satisfied later. At this point Mr. Nason objected to the questioning. Mr. Scharton said he hoped to gain evidence through this questioning that "Fresno Dan" is not Daniel Blake Russell.

Master Pevey admitted the question by Mr. Scharton as to what finally convinced Mr. Russell of "Fresno Dan's" identity, but Attorney Nason objected vigorously on the ground that answering this question implied the application of some secret test, the revelation of which in open court, would "put Mr. Scharton's client in the possession of valuable information."

## CAMBRIDGE HEAD OF SCHOOLS FAILS OF A REELECTION

By vote of the three Democratic members of the Cambridge school board Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of schools for three years, was refused reelection Wednesday evening. The two Republican members of the board were not present. Mr. Parlin became an issue in the recent election through claims that he paid insufficient attention to the schools of the East Cambridge district. Mr. Parlin worked for the election of Prof. Joseph H. Beal, Republican, who was defeated by John W. Bradley, Republican.

The board voted to admit the following as teachers at the Wellington Training school: Mary R. Collins, Irene C. Delay, Margaret F. Doherty, Mary E. Flaherty, Margaret Harris, Lillian A. McCarthy, Sally A. Brooks. Harold Lawton was confirmed as master of the Peabody school, at a salary of \$1900; Frank M. Buckley of Ansonia, Conn., as master of the Ellis, at a salary of \$2100; Timothy F. Downey, principal of the Berwick Academy, Berwick, Me., as teacher of chemistry and mathematics at the Rindge Technical school, at a salary of \$1800. Resignations were accepted as follows: Nellie A. Hutchins, master's assistant at the Ellis school; Alice V. Carmichael, teacher at the Taylor school; Josephine Day, principal of the Tarbell school; Sarah W. Mendell, teacher at the Ellis school.

## CHARLES W. ELIOT ADVOCATES EQUAL IMMIGRATION

HONOLULU.—"Equal immigration for women," was the substance of a proposition broached here on Tuesday by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. Dr. Eliot, however, was looking at the subject not from the view point of women's rights, but as part of the study of the influx of foreign peoples into the United States.

"If men immigrate, the women of their race should come too," he said.

He advocated laws which would prevent the preponderance of more than 50 per cent of men over women in any race entering the country. Moral stamina and racial purity he said would be safeguarded by such regulation.

Dr. Eliot sailed for San Francisco on the China.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Theodore Friebs is announced as "heavy" man of the St. James theater stock company, which is to open its season Aug. 30 with Miss Katherine Grey as leading woman.

The Children's Educational theater was incorporated at Albany Wednesday for the purpose of "cultivating and developing taste for music, literature and the arts among children and young people."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

**WASHINGTON**—Col. T. Ridgeway, C. A. C., relieved command Ft. Andrews, Mass., Sept. 1 to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of that post of the artillery district of Pensacola; Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, deputy Q. M. G., will make necessary visits to Newport News, Va., to attend meetings of a board to consider question of equipment of army transports with additional lifeboats and rafts.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Benson, detailed as member general staff corps vice Lieut. Col. W. D. Beach, corps staff, relieved; Lieut. Col. Benson will proceed to Manila and report to commanding general, Philippines division, for duty as chief of staff of that division.

Capt. J. W. McKee, C. A. C., assigned to third company; Lieut. Col. W. E. Craighill, corps engineers, to Governor's island, N. Y., Aug. 8, and report to commanding general, eastern division, for duty pertaining to Connecticut maneuver campaign.

**Navy Orders**  
Commander C. D. Stearns, detached the Mississippi, to the Ohio as executive officer.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.  
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neill in "Leah."

**NEW YORK**  
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."  
JAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.  
KEITH'S—Vaudville.  
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid for."  
PICTOR'S—Vaudville.

**CHICAGO**  
GRAND—"Officer 666."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

## BRITISH STEAMSHIP BRINGS CORN IN CARGO FOR NEW YORK BUYERS

Although America raises corn enough to export, it also imports some, as shown by the arrival of the British steamer Ramazan, Captain Leggett, today from Rosario with a full cargo of hides, wool, sheepskins, and also 4000 tons of maize, the English name for corn. This is a most unusual shipment, as ordinarily only a small quantity is brought in on various steamers. The maize is consigned to New York parties. The American corn crop this year is short and prices high. Manufacturers have consumed 60 per cent of the crop, leaving only a small proportion for domestic consumption. This probably accounts for the heavy importation.

Maize is worth about 80 cents per bushel and this shipment is valued at about \$130,000. The duty will be about \$24,000. Captain Leggett said that bringing maize to America was like taking coals to Newcastle.

Other New York shipments on the Ramazan, which will proceed to the metropolis, include 20,000 hides, 400 bales of skins and wool and 80 tons of copper ingots. For Boston are 30,000 hides and 400 bales of wool and skins.

Captain Leggett said that a new light-house at St. Lucia, West Indies, had just been completed that the light can be seen for 25 miles, although the contract called for it to be seen but 15 miles.

**REPORT AGAINST LUMBER FIRMS**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Special Commissioner Reynolds' report in the state's outer suit against certain lumber companies, alleged to be in a trust, which was filed in the supreme court Wednesday, was against the lumber companies.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the passage of the La Follette amendment to the House wool bill.

LOUISVILLE HERALD—A sudden recrudescence of interest in the tariff is occasioned by the clever coup of the progressives in the Senate that resulted in the passage of the La Follette amendment to the House wool bill. The measure is, of course, a Democratic measure, and as such eliminates largely the principle of protection, being based upon the idea of revenue. The La Follette amendment is a carefully considered treatment of the wool schedules that follows closely the recommendations of the President's tariff commission.

**NEW YORK POST**—The recent vote in the Senate makes it pretty certain that Congress will again send to the President a bill reducing the wool duties, either to sign or to veto. Apparently, it will be a bill very like the one which he refused to approve last year. But this one he could sign without any glaring inconsistency, for it will be remembered that he based last year's veto mainly on the fact that the tariff board had not made its report on the wool-manufacturing industry. The report, however, has since been made. It clearly justified large reductions in existing rates, supporting in many particulars the position taken by President Taft himself, that the present duties in schedule K are indefensible. Even the regular Republicans in the Senate are convinced that some reductions ought to be made, for after defeating the House bill by the narrowest of majorities, they made haste in the committee of the whole to adopt a bill suddenly reported from the finance committee by Senator Penrose. But later this was set aside in the full Senate, and the La Follette bill adopted by a combined vote of Democrats and insurgent Republicans. The measure now goes to conference, and out of it a bill should come, doubtless not as thorough-going as it ought to be, but one which represents at least a beginning in doing away with an iniquitous form of protection.

## GOVERNOR OF OREGON ENDS 500-MILE SADDLE TRIP TO WESTERN CONFERENCE

BOISE, Idaho.—Governor West of Oregon arrived here Wednesday completing a 500-mile trip on horseback from Salem, Ore., to this city to attend the conference of western governors, which opens here today. He was met at the state line by Governor Hawley of Idaho. Governor West addressed a small gathering at the Owyhee hotel Wednesday night and discussed the good roads problem. He stated that the great trouble with western states is that they pay too much attention to politics and not enough to business, and especially to road building. Governor Hawley formally received Governor West in the rotunda of the new capitol this morning. There will be governors of 14 states here for the conference.

## SENATE COMMITTEE FOR RATIFICATION OF THE FISHERY TREATY

WASHINGTON.—The Senate foreign relations committee Wednesday agreed to recommend the ratification of a treaty signed July 20 by the United States and Great Britain, promulgating fishing regulations in Newfoundland waters. The treaty carries out, with some modifications, the rules and methods of procedure recommended by The Hague tribunal in 1910.

The treaty provides that all future laws or rules for the regulation of the fisheries of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland, such as relate to the time and method of taking fish, shall be promulgated and come into operation within the first 15 days of November of each year. At 10-year intervals a change in the date may be made the subject of negotiation, and, if necessary, of submission to a commission.

After the promulgation the United States is given 45 days in which to object. The objection may be submitted, it is provided, to a permanent mixed fishery commission. This commission is to consist of three members appointed for five years, one of whom shall be an expert from the United States and one from Great Britain.

The recommendations of The Hague tribunal regarding the determination of the limits of the bays enumerated in the award was adopted in so far as they related to the bays contiguous to the territory of the Dominion of Canada. It was expressly asserted that the two nations understood that the award did not cover Hudson bay. It is further agreed that the delimitation of bays on the Newfoundland coast, whether mentioned in the recommendations or not, did not require present consideration.

## DETROIT BUSINESS MAN, AS CADILLAC, OPENS PAGEANT



ANDREW H. GREEN, JR.

DETROIT, Mich.—Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded Detroit in 1701. His representative came back to Detroit Tuesday, the anniversary of his landing here 211 years ago. He came officially to inaugurate the city's first annual Cadillac.

The personification of the adventurous Gascon, Cadillac, was made by Andrew H. Green, Jr., president of the Solvay Process Company.

The original Cadillac got his money for discovery and exploration from Count Pontchartrain of France and Louis XIV. The modern Cadillac did not need outside assistance. He advanced Detective Burns \$8000 out of his own pocket and in three days seven aldermen and two other officials were arrested for malfeasance in office.

## DEPUTY DUGAN OF POLICE RETIRES

Joseph Dugan, who a month ago succeeded William B. Watts as deputy superintendent of police, retires from the Boston police department today at his own request. This information was contained in general orders read at roll call Wednesday night, when Commissioner Stephen O'Meara took occasion to praise the retiring official for his service, which has been the longest of any man in the department.

Capt. John R. McGarr, who has been Deputy Dugan's assistant, and has been stationed at headquarters 15 years, is promoted to be chief inspector of the bureau of criminal investigation. Sergeants Thomas F. Gleavy, George J. Farrell and John F. Linton are made inspectors. Capt. Ainsley C. Armstrong becomes assistant to Captain McGarr.

## MISS CAMPBELL BEGINS DUTIES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Miss Emma A. Campbell today began her duties as assistant librarian of the Beebe town library to succeed Miss Ruth Gowen. Miss Campbell is a graduate of Wakefield high school in the class of 1907 and was an honor pupil in the class. She has been engaged in kindergarten teaching for the past few years and has also assisted at the town library. She will be assistant to the librarian, Miss H. Gertrude Lee of the Greenwood district. Miss Campbell resides on Salem street and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Campbell.

## UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY TO BE REDUCED IN SIZE AND DESIGNS CHANGED

WASHINGTON.—The size of all United States currency and national bank notes probably will be reduced by one third and their designs revolutionized by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh for the sake of economies to the government, convenience to the public and safety against counterfeiting. It is proposed to make the dimensions 6 1/2 by 12 inches.

## NEWS SELLS PAPERS SAYS DON C. SEITZ TO MEN OF THE PRESS

MADISON, Wis.—That the news sells the modern daily newspaper; that advertisers cannot control the news policy of these journals and seldom try to; that there is no cheap and easy way to start a great newspaper, and that capitalist owners cannot successfully run papers in their own interests, was declared by Don C. Seitz of the New York World before the national newspaper conference. Mr. Seitz said:

"Newspaper plants are expensive only relatively. When measured by efficiency, while costly in the initiative, they are extremely economical from a standpoint of production. Otherwise, how would it be possible to produce the marvelous one-cent newspapers of today such as dominate the field in New York and Chicago? The cheap newspaper is only cheap because its mechanical coordination is economical."

"There is no cheap and easy way left, of course, to start a great daily, but this is only because the field is so thoroughly well guarded by its present possessors. It is the cost of the news service and not the cost of the plant that makes starting a newspaper difficult. Three fifths of the cost of operating a modern daily are what might be called overhead charges. I mean by that, news service, editorial writers, pictures, cablegrams, and the various bureaus. The mechanical side only represents two fifths of the remainder. I do not know a single progressive newspaper that is not constantly increasing its news outlay far faster than it piles up its mechanical expenditures. The wise editor knows that it is the news that sells the paper, and not the press that prints it."

"The second query: How is the service affected by the increasing proportion of total newspaper revenue derived from the advertisers? It is only affected by the extent to which the various revenues enable it to spend more money for news and better editorial service."

"The strong newspaper acquires its power on a basis of public confidence. The advertiser finds a constituency which has faith in its newspaper much more productive of business results than a subsidized sheet could possibly find. Not only do advertisers not run the policy of newspapers, but they seldom or never try. I have been for 20 years in the business office of the New York World, and I do not recall a half dozen attempts on the part of advertisers to influence it, and of these attempts only one was a matter of public concern, about which there were two very fair opinions. We did not accept the advertiser's view."

"It is some five years since I have had an advertiser ask me to do anything even in his personal interest, unless perhaps to print a wedding notice or the mention of some social affair, and in this I rather think the editors treated him more shabbily than if it had been some one else. Good editors are not interfered with on great newspapers. If they were, there would be neither good editors nor great newspapers."

"The third question asked: How is news service affected by the non-journalistic interests of the capitalist owner? In my wide range of newspaper acquaintance, I do not know any capitalist owners, nor do I know any successful newspapers that are not owned by themselves. It is not possible for a newspaper to be successfully run in a private interest. The newspaper is a public concern, and when it ceases to serve the public, it ceases to be a successful newspaper."

Charles H. Grasty of the Baltimore Sun said he believed the newspapers could not afford to ignore their advertisers and that the whole question of the relation of news service to the commercial element of the publishing business was a matter of economics.

Mr. Grasty said: "The pioneer period of independent journalism is nearing its end. What a few editors like Halliday and Richards of Indiana, Nelson of Kansas City, Stone and Lawson of Chicago, Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican, and others did a quarter of a century ago, in a fine spirit of heroism, all will do, as a matter of course, when the science of journalism, toward which we are working more and more each year, is thoroughly established."

W. K. Lovett of Grand Rapids, Mich., said there were cases when news should be suppressed in the interest of both the public and the newspaper. He said a very generous restraint is exercised by editors and publishers of which the public knows little or nothing, but which, if generally known, would elevate the press in popular esteem.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

General Superintendent James L. Truden of the Boston & Albany road and official staff left the South station on the composite engine Berkshire at 8:20 o'clock this morning for an inspection trip to Albany.

For the Caledonian Club of Holyoke, Mass., en route to Nantasket Beach today via Springfield, the Boston & Albany road furnished three 13-car special trains into the South station at 9:22, 9:27 and 9:32 a. m., returning at 8 p. m.

The Pennsylvania railway private car No. 30, occupied by General Manager Samuel C. Long and family, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines this morning, en route from Kingston, R. I., to Mt. Desert Ferry, Me.

The operating department of the New Haven road has added new wide vestibule equipment to the Boston & New York Hartford line expresses from each terminal at 2 p. m.

The private Pullman car Constitution, occupied by F. C. Morgan and party, passed through Boston early today over the Mellen lines, en route from New York city to Rockland, Me.

The Pullman company has inaugurated extra Lake Placid sleeping car service from South station over the New York Central lines at 4:50 p. m. daily.

The Pennsylvania railway private car No. 90, occupied by Vice-President Henry Taft and family, passed through Boston today, en route from Philadelphia to Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., via steamer Maryland route.

## BILL POSTERS MAY FACE FEDERAL SUIT

CHICAGO.—Suit to dissolve the Poster Advertising Association, formerly the Bill Posters' Association of the United States and Canada, is expected to be filed by the government in a few days.

The accusation is alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The organization, which is alleged to control the bill posting in more than 3000 cities and towns, has been under investigation by the department of justice several months.



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That is but one reason why the L. C. Smith retains its smoothness and accuracy of operation indefinitely.

The rigid but frictionless ball bearing carriage with its light tension, the light touch capital shift, and other equally individual features, combine to make possible typewriting which is almost effortless and always accurate.

To buy an L. C. Smith is to invest in typewriter satisfaction. Every element of speculation as to length and quality of service has been eliminated by the application of the most advanced mechanical principles and the use of materials specifically chosen for each working part.

Write for new booklet, "Vantage Points of the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter."

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## BREAKFAST

gums, molasses, griddle cakes, doughnuts, etc., are simply delicious made of

Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour.

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PICTURE PUZZLES W. B. Clarke Co

26 & 28 Tremont St.



# Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Open Golf Tourney

## OPEN GOLF MEETING FOR THE U. S. TITLE IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Eighteenth Annual Event Started This Morning at Buffalo—Professionals Always Have Won in Past

### BEST AMATEURS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The eighteenth annual tournament for the national open golf championship started here this morning at 9:30 o'clock on the links of the Buffalo Country Club. One of the finest entries which has ever participated in this fixture is competing, 36 holes being played today and 36 tomorrow.

The links were in ideal condition and the honor of being the first to tee off went to C. W. Selbie of Youngstown as amateur and A. H. Murray of Outremont Golf Club as professional.

It is interesting to note that not only have the professionals always won this event, but as a rule the amateur players have not been able to get within 16 strokes of the winner, this fact being the average lead for the 17 years of the winning professional over the best amateur score.

What the fine list of amateurs competing this year will do remains to be seen, but it is not unlikely that an amateur mark will be set.

Records for the 17 years show that the average position of the leading amateur is thirteenth place. Only once has a professional failed to secure second place. This was in Garden City in 1902 when W. J. Travis of the home club and Stewart Gardner were tied at 313 for the 72 holes. The winner, L. Auchterlonie, had a score that was six strokes better.

The nearest that an amateur has ever come to the winning professional's record in the number of strokes taken (not the position in the final standing) was in the first year of the tournament, held at Newport in 1895.

At that time only 36 holes were played, and Horace Rawlins, a professional, headed the list with a score of 173. A. W. Smith, the best amateur, finished fourth with three strokes more.

In the next year's meeting at Shinnecock, Mr. Smith duplicated his feat of finishing fourth but this time he was six strokes behind the winner James Foulis. No amateur, except the three mentioned, Smith, Travis and Gardner, has ever finished better than eighth, though Travis again bettered that mark when he finished seventh in 1909 at Englewood.

Albert Seckel, the Princeton star now playing from Riverside, Ill. came as near from the point of view of strokes last year, however, for although he finished eleventh he was only six strokes behind McDermott. Other leads have always been over 10.

Those under the average are: H. J. Whigham, 1897 at Wheaton, finished ninth, 11 strokes behind the winner; H. C. Leeds, playing his home course, Myopia, in the following year finished eighth, 19 strokes behind the winner; F. S. Douglas finished eighth at Baltusrol in 1903, 15 strokes behind the winner; H. Chandler Egan finished eighth at Onwentsia in 1908, 18 strokes behind the winner.

## WOMEN GOLFERS IN SECOND ROUND

CHICAGO—The second match round of the Chicago championship for women, at the Exmoor C. C. is being contested today. The first round Wednesday resulted in a victory for both Miss Myra Helmer of Midlothian and Miss Caroline Painter, the present title-holder, and also a representative of Midlothian.

Miss Helmer defeated Miss H. L. Pound of Skokie by 6 and 5. Miss Painter, however, had a close match with Miss Inez Clarke of Waukegan, whom she defeated by 1 up on the home green.

Miss Ruth Layman of Hinsdale won her match with Mrs. L. A. Mills of Exmoor, 5 and 3, and meets Miss Helmer today. Miss E. H. Hill of Evanston will oppose Miss Painter today. Miss E. H. Hill beat Mrs. E. C. Belknap, Evanston, 6 and 5.

**K. I. T. LEAGUE**  
Clarksville 3, Evansville 3.  
Paducah 5, Hopkinsville 2.  
Henderson 2, Cairo 1.

**COTTON STATES LEAGUE**  
Meridian 10, Jackson 6.  
Columbus 8, Yazoo City 2.  
Greenwood 9, Vicksburg 0 (forfeited).



Meets close in front and stays so 15c 2 for 25c

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.

## BRYN MAWR WINS FIRST MATCH IN OPEN POLO PLAY

Defeats Westchester Perroquets by Four Goals—Three Games Played for Army and Navy Cups

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—In the opening of the national open polo championship at the Point Judith Polo Club Wednesday there was a shade of international interest through the appearance of A. Balding as back for the Westchester Perroquets, the 6th being Messrs. Prince and Agassiz, borrowed from the Myopia for the competition for the challenge cup, the gift of Joseph B. Thomas.

Two years ago on the same field the winners were the Ranelagh Club team of London and the runners-up the Perroquets, upon which team the English poloists, Harry Rich and Balding, played the Messrs. Prince.

Bryn Mawr, in opposition, had Crane from the Dedham in place of Alex Brown, Harrison, Strawbridge and Snowden filling the other positions.

Bryn Mawr had the better of the contest and the team displayed fine generalship, but in the first half the result was very close and in the second period the Perroquets had a lead for a brief interval. The final score was 7½ to 3½ with three minutes to play and as Balding had a fall, the saddle leather of his pony slipping, the Perroquets did not think it worth while to finish the period.

Play also took place in three games for the army and navy cups as the ultimate prizes. The army team won in very neat order from the Meadowbrook Canaries. The Philadelphia Freebooters beat the Kansas team, meeting it on even terms. Bryn Mawr second beat Dedham second, 5 to 2½. The summary:

### ARMY AND NAVY CUPS

First game  
Army—1, Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, 3; 2, Lieut. C. Parker, 3; 3, Lieut. R. E. De Hoyle, 3; back, Lieut. L. A. Beard, 2; total, 11. Meadowbrook Canaries—1, Philip Stevenson, 1; 2, E. D. Morgan Jr., 2; 3, A. S. Burden, 3; back, Morgan Belmont, 3; total, 9.

Summary—Army earned 7 goals, less two fouls, 5; total, 5. Canaries by handicap, 3 goals, less penalty for foul, 2½; total, 3½. Individual goals, Lieutenant Parker, 2; Lieut. Morgan, 2; Lieut. De Hoyle, 1; Lieut. Beard, 1; Lieut. Sands, 1; Lieut. Belmont, 1; Penalties, Lieutenant Parker 2, Foul, Burden, 1; Referee, H. H. Holmes.

Second game  
Kansas City—1, Philip H. Noland, 2; 2, T. A. Velle, 3; 3, S. H. Velle, 2; back, J. Foster Sykes, 3; total, 8. Philadelphia Freebooters—1, T. Stokes, 2; 2, E. L. Snowden, 2; 3, A. C. Schwartz, 2; back, W. G. Goodwin, 2; total, 8.

Summary—Freebooters earned 6 goals, total, 9. Kansas City earned 1 goal, less penalties for fouls, 1½; total, 7½. Individual goals, A. C. Schwartz, 2; E. L. Snowden, 2; T. Stokes, 2; S. H. Velle, 1; Foul, T. A. Velle, 1; Referee, H. H. Holmes.

### THIRD GAME

Bryn Mawr—1, W. P. Stewart, 2; 2, A. J. A. Devereux, 1; 3, W. H. Hinkle Smith, 3; back, A. J. D. Paul, 1; total, 7. Dedham—1, W. Grosvenor, 0; 2, T. A. Amory, 3; 3, P. W. Wrenn, 3; back, J. P. Bowditch, 3; total, 9.

Summary—Bryn Mawr earned 4 goals, by handicap, 1 total, 5; Dedham 2 earned 3 goals, less penalty for foul, 2½; total, 3½. Individual goals, A. J. A. Devereux, 2; Smith, 2; Amory, 2; Grosvenor, 1; Referee, Robert Thibault.

### OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

First game  
Bryn Mawr—1, Joshua Crane, 2; H. W. Harrison, 3; R. E. Strawbridge, back, C. R. Snowden, 3; total, 8. Westchester Perroquets—1, E. H. Prince, Jr., 2; 2, E. H. Prince, Sr., 3; R. L. Agassiz, back, A. Balding, 3; total, 8.

Summary: Bryn Mawr earned 9 goals, less penalties for fouls, 1½; total, 7½. Perroquets earned 4 goals, less foul, 3; total, 3½. Individual goals, Harrison 3, Prince, Jr., 2, Agassiz, 2, Balding, 2; Referee, R. Bullock.

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.  
Detroit 4, Washington 1.  
New York 12, Chicago 3.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston 4, St. Louis 1.  
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland.  
New York at Chicago.  
Washington at Detroit.

### ST. LOUIS MEN TAKE OPENER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Boston won the opening game of the series with St. Louis 4 to 1. Errors figured in the visitors' scoring. A base on balls, an out and a single gave the locals their tally. The fielding of Wagner featured. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 3 9  
Boston 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 1

Batteries, Bedient and Carrigan; Adams, E. Brown and Snell, Kitchell. Umpires, O'Brien and Dineen.

### DETROIT BEATS WASHINGTON

DETROIT—Washington was defeated in the West for the second time this year by Detroit Wednesday. The score was 4 to 1. Both Lake and Cashion pitched good ball. Lake hit a home run over the left field fence, a feat that only one other player, Pitcher Willett, Lake's teammate, has accomplished. Bashang, a recruit, played his first game in the major league. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Detroit 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 4 8 9  
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 10 7

Batteries, Lake and Stange; Cashion and Ansinth. Umpires, Hart and Connolly.

### NEW YORK 12, CHICAGO 3

CHICAGO—Errors by Chicago, coupled with bunched hits by New York, gave the visitors the opening game of the series here Wednesday, 12 to 3. Sweeney's batting was a feature. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
New York 5 0 0 2 1 4 0 0 12 16 2  
Chicago 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 10 7

Batteries, Ford and Sweeney; Cletche, Peters, Kuhn, Block and Mayer. Umpires, Egan and Sheridan.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Kelly of Pittsburgh is developing into a fine catcher.

The Red Sox margin over Washington is again seven games.

Pitcher Lake of Detroit hit the ball over the fence for a home run.

The Philadelphia and the St. Louis Nationals divided a double header.

Manager Clark used 17 men in the Pittsburgh lineup while Boston used but 10.

When it comes to running bases there is no one who can show Wagner anything. His steal of home was a remarkable piece of work.

A regular old day for Catcher Sweeney of the New York Americans. Five hits in five times up, one run, five put-outs and no errors.

The second game of the Pittsburgh-Boston double header yesterday, which had to be given up, will be played Saturday as a double header.

It wasn't a double header, but there was one more inning than there would have been in two regular games and it was a great game to watch.

With only two games separating Lawrence, Lowell and Worcester, the New England championship race is getting more and more interesting.

The Red Sox started the St. Louis series with an easy victory, while the Senators dropped a game in the West for the first time this season.

It was a ragged game between the White Sox and New York. Chase made a sensational assist fielding a fast grounder by throwing it backward.

Nineteen innings at Boston and only one admission fee. It was the longest game of the season. The teams didn't get warmed up well until the eighteenth when the fun began.

## UNION BOAT CLUB RACES WATCHED BY MANY PEOPLE

The annual summer races of the Union Boat Club were held on the Charles river basin Wednesday afternoon and furnished some fine sport for one of the largest crowds that has yet witnessed this annual fixture.

The best event of the day was the relay match in which Wiggins, Ayer and Withington of the Union Club defeated Davy, O'Hara and Faulkner of Riverside and St. Alphonsus. The last mile was a great contest between Withington, the former Harvard oarsman and Faulkner. Withington had a lead of two lengths when he took up his relay but finished only a quarter of a length in the lead.

The race for eights between two crews captained by Farley and Sargent, was won by the former by quarter of a length in a great contest. The novice doubles went to the Shawmut Boat Club while the junior doubles were taken by the Union Club. H. D. Murphy of the Union Boat Club won the mosquito fleet race with S. Finger second and Rollins Maxwell third.

## SHOE STRIKE ON IN BRIDGEWATER

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—A general strike order Wednesday by the executive board of the Bridgewater Mixed Union and sanctioned by the general executive board of the Local and Globe Workers' Union brought 125 employees out of the W. H. McElwain Company's shoe factory.

Dissatisfaction started over the regulation of wages of the lasters, and the men demanded that a scale similar to that in operation in Brockton factories be adopted.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	58	43	574
Toronto	55	44	574
Baltimore	52	42	551
Newark	51	48	515
Jersey City	52	51	505
Buffalo	44	51	463
Providence	42	56	429
Montreal	40	59	404

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Rochester 8, Providence 6.  
Rochester 7, Providence 6.  
Montreal 12, Jersey City 6.  
Jersey City 5, Montreal 1.  
Baltimore 12, Buffalo 8.  
Baltimore 8, Buffalo 8.  
Newark 7, Toronto 2.

### GAMES TODAY

Providence at Rochester.  
Jersey City at Montreal.  
Newark at Toronto.  
Baltimore at Buffalo.

### NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Lawrence	48	32	578
Lowell	48	37	543
Worcester	48	39	541
Brockton	46	39	541
Lynn	46	39	541
Haverhill	39	49	445
New Bedford	37	51	420
Fall River	31	54	420

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Lynn 6, Lowell 3.  
Worcester 5, Lawrence 3.  
New Bedford 8, Brockton 6.  
Fall River 5, Haverhill 4.

### GAMES TODAY

Haverhill at Fall River.  
Brockton at New Bedford.  
Lawrence at Worcester.  
Lynn at Lowell.

### TRI-STATE LEAGUE

York 3, Reading 2.  
Atlantic City 1, Trenton 0.  
Allentown 4, Wilmington 1.

### CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

Charlotte 1, Greensboro 0.  
Winston-Salem 5, Greenville 2.

## PACIFIC COAST TENNIS PAIR IS FINAL WINNER

M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy Defeat W. T. Hayes and J. H. Winston for Right to Challenge

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, Pacific coast lawn tennis double champions, are being congratulated today over their splendid victory in the final round of the national tournament on the courts of the Onwentsia club Wednesday, when they defeated W. T. Hayes and J. H. Winston of Chicago, western champions, in three straight sets, 6-0, 7-5, 6-3. This also gives the winners the right to meet the national champions, R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard of Newport, in the challenge round at Newport Aug. 20.

Although the fourth and fifth games of the first set of the final match Wednesday went to deuce, the Californians allowed their opponents only two points in the other four games. The serves of the losers were ineffective and their play erratic. In the second set the Californians strengthened and held the Californians even for 10 games. They lobbed excellently but the coast men played brilliantly. McLoughlin's smashing of deep lobs being a feature.

The third set promised to be as keenly fought as the second, but after four games the outcome was never in doubt. The Chicagoans fought gamely, but the perfect placing of the Californians, combined with their return of almost impossible shots, showed clearly their superiority over the local players. Miss May Sutton and Bundy won the finals in the mixed doubles event, defeating Miss Mary K. Browne and McLoughlin, 6-4, 6-4. All the players were from California.

## DREAM WINS THE BERMUDA RACE FOR MOTOR BOATS

Smaller of Two Craft That Started From Philadelphia Saturday Reaches Hamilton, Winning Trophy

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—Winning the long ocean race from Philadelphia to this port, the power boat Dream, the smaller of the two that started last Saturday for the Bermuda challenge trophy and \$1000 in cash, arrived at St. David's Head last night under full sail. Her time from Philadelphia was 105h. 10m. The Dream was home to July 28, making no progress all night. A couple of times the course was altered, the Dream finally running before the wind.

Walter Bieling, one of the crew who has been in all the previous Bermuda races, said he had never seen a crew like that of the Dream.

There was great excitement in the town, and especially at the St. George Yacht Club, when word of the Dream's arrival became known, people running through the streets toward the water front to see the little craft.

With a list to port, her engine covered with rust and showing unmistakable signs of severe strain, the Dream at once became the center of all interest.

Her crew inquired as to the Kathema, which had not yet arrived. The Dream proceeded to Hamilton in the morning.

### TWO SWIMMERS TO JOIN I. A. C.

NEW YORK—It is reported on good authority here that Michael McDermott and Kenneth Huzzagh of the Chicago A. A. intend to resign from the Cherry Circle organization as soon as they get back from their Olympic trip and will in future wear the colors of the Illinois A. C. A prominent official of the latter club, who is authority, for the statement, said that the I. A. C. expects soon to have in the water the strongest team ever put together: this country with McGillivray, Hebert, Rathcliff, Huzzagh, Foster, McElroy, and several other stars, the Illinois A. C. should make a great showing. William Bachrach, who taught and developed McDermott, will coach the squad.

### VERMONT GOLF MEET STARTS

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The annual competition for the golf championship of Vermont started today over the Dorset field course. The qualifying round at 18 holes will be followed by the first round of match play this afternoon. Possession of the Governor McCullough cup for the coming year will be determined by the aggregate score in the qualifying round of teams, four members each representing each club. The cup is at present held by Ekwanoak.

### TEICHMANN LEADS IN CHESS

(By the United Press).  
BRESLAU—Richard Teichmann, Carlsbad chess master had the lead when play in the International chess tournament was resumed today. He bounded ahead through Dr. Tarrasch of Nuremberg being defeated by K. Treybalof.

### BUY FROM AND SELL TO MAJORS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The local baseball club purchased Outfielder Judson Daley of Brooklyn and Player James West of Toledo and sold Pitcher Walker to Cleveland Wednesday.

### CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

New Haven 5, Hartford 0.  
New York State League  
Wilkes-Barre 5, Syracuse 3.  
Utica 3, Stratford 0.

### ELIMINA 5, TROY 3

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	24	736
Chicago	57	34	629
Pittsburgh	52	37	584
Philadelphia	45	43	511
Cincinnati	45	40	479
St. Louis	41	55	427
Brooklyn	35	59	372
Boston	25	66	275

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 6.  
New York 7, Cincinnati 0.  
Chicago 11, Brooklyn 4.  
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.  
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 0.

### GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.  
Cincinnati at New York.  
Chicago at Brooklyn.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

### PLAY 19 INNINGS; 2D GAME OFF

After 19 innings had been played Wednesday at the Walpole street grounds, Pittsburgh was returned a winner over Boston by a score of 7 to 6. With the one exception of the 20-inning battle between Chicago and Philadelphia Aug. 25, 1905, this is the longest game in the history of the National league.

There was brilliant playing during the whole game. O'Toole pitched great ball, but was taken out in the thirteenth to let Dodd run for him. Hess went the whole way for Boston, giving a splendid exhibition. The score:

Pitts. 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2-7 14 2  
Bos. 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2-6 12 3

Batteries, O'Toole, Robinson, Camnitz and Kelley; Hess and Hariden. Umpires, Johnstone and Eason.

### AMES SHUTS OUT CINCINNATI

NEW YORK—Ames of the New Yorks easily shut out Cincinnati in the first game of the series, 7 to 0. Fromme pitched a good game for Cincinnati, but a pinch hitter batted for him in the eighth. Moore, who pitched the eighth for the visitors, yielded five runs.

### SCORE

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
New York 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 7 9 0  
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8

### BATTERIES

Ames and Myers, Wilson; Fromme, Moore and McLean, Clark. Umpires, Rigler and Finerman.

### DIVIDE PHILADELPHIA GAMES

PHILADELPHIA—St. Louis and Philadelphia broke even in a double-header here Wednesday. St. Louis won the first game, 4 to 2, and the home team the second, 6 to 0. In the closing contest Brennan held St. Louis down to two hits and gave them only one pass. As two of the base runners were victims in double plays, St. Louis had only 28 men step to the plate in this game. President Lynch of the National league witnessed the game in order to watch the debut of Orth, the former major league pitcher, an umpire. Orth did excellent work. Scores:

### FIRST GAME

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
St. Louis 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 11 1  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 8 2

### BATTERIES

Steele and Wingo; Moore, Seaton and Kilfer. Umpires, Orth and Klein.

### SECOND GAME

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Philadelphia 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 1 6 12 0  
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1

Batteries, Brennan and Dooley; Geyer and Bresnahan. Umpires, Klein and Orth.

### CHICAGO 11, BROOKLYN 4

NEW YORK—Chicago took the first game of the series with Brooklyn on the latter's grounds, the score being



# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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WHATEVER be the ultimate results of the policy of patience observed in Washington regarding the Mexican troubles, this much is evident today, that it is affecting Latin-American opinion. A Cuban paper pointed out the other day that if a British viceroy or governor-general were holding court in Washington, Mexico would have been pacified months ago. Although apparently a compliment to the unemotional British way, the paper really intended to show the foolishness of those who are trying to keep the Latin-American world in a state of alarm over the "Yankee peril." The recent amicable action taken by the United States in Oriente province, with its excellent results, under the impression of which that article was written, has done much toward allaying suspicions, as has also the honorable part taken by the canal authorities in the recent Panama election, upon the urgent request of the opposition party. There are indications in the general tone of many South American papers and in such specific comment as that on the result of the Chicago and Baltimore conventions, that the apprehension, and in some instances, the terror of the "Ogre of the North," exhibited in connection with the approaching completion of the Panama canal is steadily giving way to a just realization of the grandeur of the work itself and to a growing enthusiasm to carry ahead the constructive work begun by the building of the canal.

That the United States is letting Mexico work out her own salvation to an extent not anticipated at the collapse of the Diaz regime, is certain. What is not so certain is whether Mexico is any nearer salvation today than she was then. It is not the big campaign in the north against Orozco that affords an index to the inner situation, for with that campaign is bound up the fortune of Madero and his house, but not necessarily the future of Mexico, except that success in the north will enable him to use the seasoned troops under the admirable leadership of Gen. Victoriano Huerta for the pacification of the core of Mexico, the real Mexico by history, population and character, where the real problem lies. What happens in the states of Puebla, Mexico, Morelos, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Michoacan and Vera Cruz, with their dense population, their traditions, their resources and features peculiarly adapted for guerrilla warfare, their remoteness from border influences, is what counts in the end, and what has happened there lately can but count against progress in the southern republic. That is plain without the enlightenment of the decision to suspend the individual guarantees, that is, resort to martial law in a number of states as the despatch on this page intimates. If the revolution in the north is a struggle between the constituted government and a rebel force, the state of affairs in the south is a grapple between civilization and savagery, between law and loot, possibly, in its ultimate analysis, between the aborigine and the invader. However, things appear to be moving swiftly toward the very gates of Mexico City, if reports of Zapatistas at Santa Fe are to be credited, and there is this comfort that a decisive development seems at hand.

## RENEWED ACTIVITY OF THE ZAPATISTAS NEAR MEXICO CITY

Government Makes Special Provision for the Protection of the Powder Magazine at Santa Fe

## CABINET MEASURES

(Special to the Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—At the recent cabinet meeting at Chapultepec Castle, it was decided to urge the permanent commission of the House of Deputies to suspend the individual guarantees provided by the constitution, in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, Guerrero, Morelos and Tlaxcala, in the northern part of Durango, and in specified districts of the states of Puebla, Mexico and Coahuila. This suspension being equivalent to a form of martial law is considered imperative both in the south, where the operations against the "Attila of the South," as Emiliano Zapata is called, have been far from successful, and in the north, where, according to the minister of the interior, Lic. Jesus Flores Magon, excesses are being charged against the rebels which the government refuses to make public at this time.

Lack of troops appears to be the principal cause of the failure of Gen. Juvenio Robles to make better headway against the rebels and bandits of Morelos. A great deal of smuggling is known to be going on with impunity, and the Zapatistas are beginning to operate in the very edges of the federal district exactly as they did toward the end of the Diaz regime. Owing to this renewed activity of the Zapatistas in the vicinity of the capital and following the attack on the Cuernavaca train at Fierro del Toro, one of the most terrible things of the whole campaign, special measures have been hurriedly taken for the protection of the powder magazine at Santa Fe, which is only a short distance from Tacubaya, a suburb four miles from here. Reports came in recently that Emiliano Zapata had ordered an attack on Santa Fe and bands were seen passing near Contreras in the direction of Santa Fe. Gen. Lauro Villar ordered a detachment of dragoons to the magazine, and the governor of the federal district had them reinforced by 200 mounted police, who are now occupying the slopes of Santa Fe and Belen.

## ARGENTINA WILL INVESTIGATE THE HOUSING PROBLEM

Government Plans to Build Later on Low-Cost Dwellings to Be Sold to Workmen on Easy Payments

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PLATA, A. R.—Following on the passage of the law of industrial protection which the minister of public works secured, the special commission in charge of the improvements contemplated in the law has been instructed to investigate the best means by which the government shall contribute to the construction of workmen's dwelling houses. For the present, only this port, Avellaneda, Haedo and San Martin are under consideration as presenting the most urgent housing problems on account of the density of the laboring population. According to the decree containing the instructions, the government realizes the imperative necessity of reducing the cost of living to the laboring classes, beginning with the housing question, the solution of which from the point of view of sanitation and public morals cannot be put off any longer. It appears from the text that the government means to undertake the construction of workmen's houses on a large scale, ordering quantities of building materials abroad which are to be imported free of duty. These dwellings the government will sell the workmen on easy payments, the amount of which is to be less than the average rent, secured by mortgages and insurance.

For some time past, the agricultural cooperative plans of the government have also aroused much interest. The project calls for a farmers' association throughout this province, for the purpose of mutual aid and protection; the supply of the best seeds of varieties both native and foreign; the importation of the best agricultural machinery and implements at the lowest possible prices; the reduction of freight rates both for crops and articles of consumption; loans for the purchase of land, implements, articles of necessity; the establishment of savings banks. The cooperative association will have for its special object the subdivision of land in a way to facilitate the purchase of small holdings, as in general of all real estate, industrial, commercial or agricultural operations, that are to the interest of all concerned, and notably the diffusion of specific agricultural knowledge for the development of the farming industry in this province.

## BANK TO ESTABLISH BRANCH

(Special to the Monitor)

TRELEW, Chubut Terr., A. R.—In view of the growth of this territory, which has now over 30,000 inhabitants, on an area of 240,000 sq. kilometers, and ships over 10,000 tons annually by the southern ports, it is proposed to establish a branch of the Banco Hipotecario Nacional in this city.

## RIDE FROM MEDELLIN TO BELTRAN COVERS COLOMBIA POINTS OF NOTE

Medellin, the Great Commercial Center; Honda, a Typical Spanish-Built Town; Picturesque Trip by Rail

## ENGINEERING FEATS

Continuing the story of a tour in Colombia, the traveler describes Medellin, sketches scenes on river and rail routes, including pictures of characteristic towns and magnificent mountain views, and gives interesting facts about the people and the industries of the country.

By FRANCIS E. YOUNG

MEDELLIN, the capital of the department of Antioquia, has some 80,000 inhabitants known for their energy and enterprise which made the city the largest commercial center of the country and its second city, notwithstanding its comparative isolation. Medellin is wonderfully situated in the midst of scenery that is rarely beautiful even in this land of scenic marvels. Its climate, thanks to its altitude, is most agreeable and exhilarating and its situation in the fertile valley of the Medellin river makes it the center of much agricultural activity. A large export trade of coffee and hides, also of gold bars and Panama hats is done from Medellin. Its industrial interests are also important; they include two cotton mills, with up-to-date machinery, four hand-weaving establishments, three chocolate manufactories, two iron foundries which are kept very busy, several tanneries, large and small, several potteries and glass works, a glass bottle factory, candle and soap factories, six mechanical workshops and four assayers' offices; besides which Medellin abounds in stores and warehouses, many of them representing stock to the value of several thousand pounds sterling. There is a club that is as aristocratic as any in Europe or America, several theaters, many churches, squares and parks, and public and private museums containing very interesting relics of Indian, colonial and early republican times. Medellin is paved and has a good drainage and electric light system. For some time past there has been much building activity and with the completion of the railroad to Puerto Berrio an unprecedented growth is anticipated.

## Under the Cocoa Palms

On our return to the Magdalena we shall remain at Puerto Berrio for several days, as much difficulty is being encountered because of the drought. We find the river exceedingly low, the hotel crowded and experience much discomfort, for the heat is oppressive. We spend most of the day in hammocks, shaded by cocoa palms, and although we are drowsy we are kept awake by the chatter of parrots and other noises. Below us is a church and we are much interested in a colored boy, having established himself on the front step, firing a small cannon as fast as he can load it. We find they especially desire a large attendance, for it is feast day, and they take this means of securing it. At last we find our boat in sight far down the river. We can now again journey southward and if we keep off the bars will reach La Dorado tomorrow and from there transfer to Beltran and foot reach the upper Magdalena and the foot hills, covered with cane and coffee trees and, best of all, breathe the cool air which at this period of our journey seems most desirable.

## Approach to La Dorado

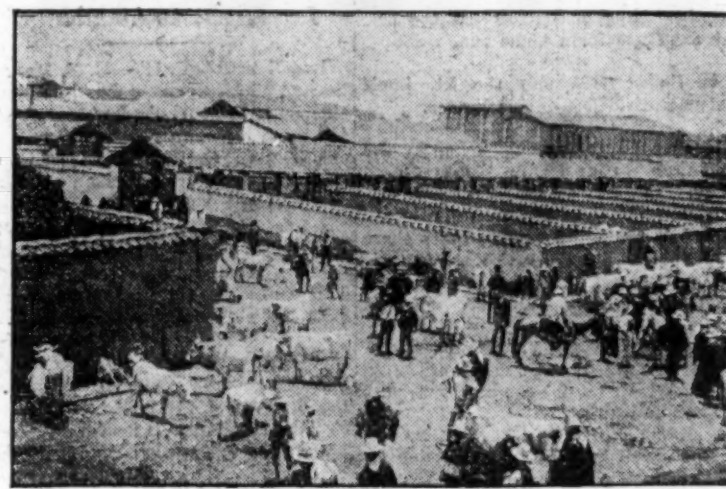
We find many voyagers on the steamer, mostly from European ports, students and tourists, en route home to Bogotá. We also find poorer accommodations than on the Medellin line, but we are traveling on the give-and-take plan and soon join in as well as our poor Spanish will allow. We are now approaching La Dorado and again must change. There we take the railroad to Beltran, the point of departure for up-river craft. As we tie up to the landing hundreds of boys appear, wishing to carry our baggage, but we have an old traveler with us and he soon makes arrangement with one Gomez to go through with all our party luggage and see it safely stored on the upper boat. We are now unburdened with baggage and calmly await the train.

La Dorado is a terminal point only, and we pass on to Honda, where we will spend the night, get a good bath, for the river water is muddy, and find the ice man, an important performance, especially to Americans.

## Honda an Important Place

Honda, snuggled among the foothills, an important central trading and shipping point, is a typical old Spanish built town and the hottest point we have discovered in our journeyings. We find, however, a good hotel, called America, secure rooms in the annex, and hasten for the baths.

We must have pictures and the sun is getting low. The great iron bridge looms above the river at the lower end of the town. From there we can see the



Cattle fair at Medellin, Colombia, a gathering point of a cattle country with a great future



Panama hat factory in Medellin, one of the characteristic industries of that city

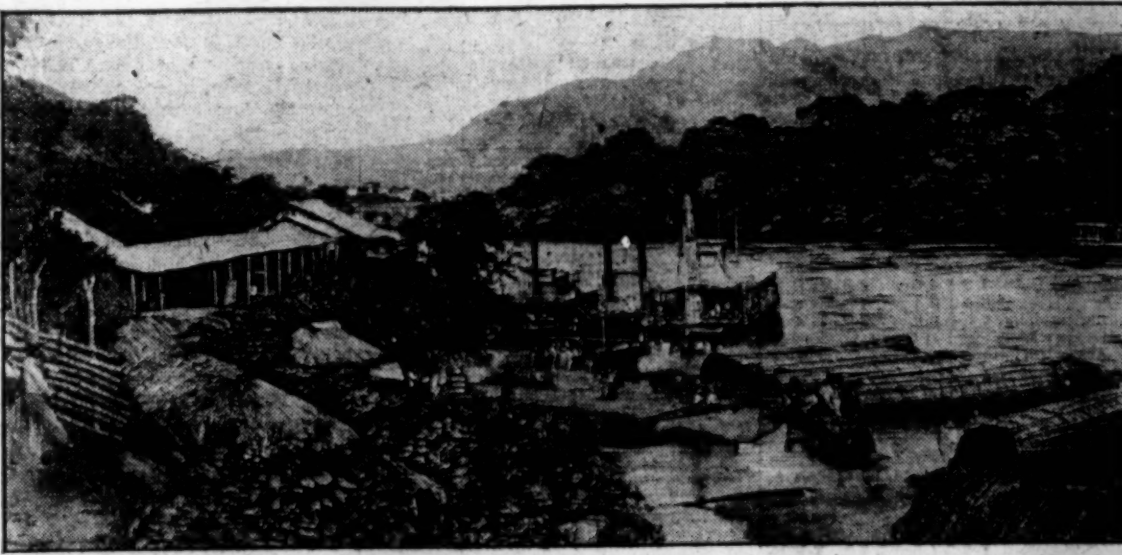
mountains and enroute we can secure the passing through the pack trains, bullock carts and innumerable other interesting views of street life. Many of the buildings are antique. The plazas also are interesting and the cathedral and barracks are of ancient architecture. Besides, we want up-river tickets and accommodations. Here we are disappointed for the boat is overcrowded.

It is dinner time. We return to the hotel and are in a cheerful mood for the food is palatable, but our joy is brief, for we are beset by that persistent unrelenting little nothing, the Honda goat. One can leave here on mule back for Bogotá, covering the mail route over a winding but somewhat hazardous trail or continue to Beltran and reach Bogotá over the scenic railway via Giradot, which is preferable.

## By Rail to Beltran

The trip over the railroad to Beltran occupies six hours. We are offered the opportunity of making this trip by the management in the manager's gasoline car, but as it was out of order, we take one of the common coaches. These we find were made in Philadelphia. Immediately leaving the river we find good air, which eases up the pressure and brings every one back to normal good nature. The scenery again is the chief feature. We now get a glimpse of higher peaks, for we are getting back into the higher Andes. Rentz and Wheeler lie to the westward, while to the eastward one sees the old Bogotá pack trail scarring the mountain side.

Our trip is uneventful but full of interest. We see many reproductions of former views and many new ones. The mountain markings are especially interesting. Figures seem chiseled by master hands on mountain peaks, and we puzzle out forms and faces, apparently gazing into the unknown. We watch goats at dizzy heights spring from rock to rock; we see them standing on the outer edge of ragged cliffs, clearly discernible on the skyline; a false step means a fall of nearly a thousand feet, but yet they jump freely where man would not dare to tread. We see caves



Landing place on the middle Magdalena river, with view of typical Colombian craft and mountains in the distance

## GEN. MONTEAGUDO URGES REELECTION OF PRESIDENT GOMEZ

(Special to the Monitor)

HAVANA, Cuba.—In an interview given to a local paper by General Montenegro, recently returned from his successful campaign against the negro rebels in Oriente province, the reelection of President Gomez is strongly urged. According to the general, who ridicules the idea of a militarist conspiracy as in favor of another Gomez term, the political outcome of the negro campaign, there is the strongest pro-Gomez sentiment among the Cuban liberals throughout the republic. The general explains this by the general approval which he says President Gomez earned by his patriotic conduct during the recent troubles. He adds that while he felt that he should communicate his impressions and the information he was able to gather in the interior, to Speaker Ferrera and other prominent liberals, he himself as chief of the army will not in any way enter the political struggles of the day.

General Montenegro's utterances are taken to mean that he is more anti-Zay-Zay than militarist, while President Gomez appears not to desire reelection. However, General Montenegro winds up with a martial flourish when he says that while he is in supreme command the cannons will not be trained on any but those who strive to overthrow the national institutions, or take away the independence of Cuba no matter who they be.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—According to communications exchanged between the minister of public works and the director-general of the national territories, the territories of the south, viz. Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz, are to have important improvements of communications. In Neuquen the telegraph line will be prolonged from Chosmala to Andacollo, center of the mining district of Milla Michico, on the eastern slope of the Andes. In Rio Negro territory post and telegraph offices will be installed at San Javier, Boca de la Travesia, Cumbana, Rio Colorado, El Cuy, Cura Lauquen, Valcheta, Maquichao, and Quetruque, thereby serving a territory of rapidly growing agricultural and industrial importance. A mail service is to be established between Trelew and Tecka, territory of Chubut, a distance of 375 miles, with a monthly subsidy of \$800 Argentine currency. In Santa Cruz territory wireless stations will be erected on Lake Argentino and Lake Buenos Aires.

LIBERIA, Costa Rica.—The plans for the construction of the new tramway that is to connect this town with the port of Ballena have been completed by the chief of the roads department of the directorate-general of public works. Other plans ordered by the ministry of encouragement, covering the construction of roads, bridges, buildings of various kinds, drainage and water supply in several parts of Guanacaste province, have also been completed.

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R.—According to a bill passed by the National Congress, the port of La Romana has once more been opened to international trade. This is the fourth time that this port has been opened, the previous dates being 1851, 1860 and 1906, the reason for its periodical closing being of a political nature. As the American "Central Romana" company availing themselves of the law of agrarian franchises have acquired important sugar interests and are expected to build a railroad and wharf here shortly, the opening of the port is regarded as final.

The Dominican consul in Jamaica reports having succeeded in his efforts to have the new Royal Mail service to British Honduras include Santo Domingo in its ports of call.

## PERU REACHING OUT TO SECURE TRAFFIC OF PANAMA CANAL

Backing a Steamship Line, Building Railroads Across the Andes and Improving the Facilities of Harbors

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—By carrying the students and newspaper men who make up the excursion party to the Panama canal, the steamship Ucaiyali of the Peruvian Steamship & Drydock Company has come under the notice of South Americans to a considerable extent. Interest centers in two of her features; first, she was built for burning oil, with an eye to utilizing the petroleum found in Peru in fairly large quantities; second, she may figure prominently in future naval engagements, being constructed with that end in view, her armament being kept ready ashore for instant use, including torpedos tubes. Her register tonnage is 1314 and her speed 18 knots.

The Peruvian Steamship & Drydock Company was formed in 1906 with a capital of \$300,000, the Peruvian government subscribing 25 per cent of this amount. A floating drydock was brought from England to Callao. The steamers Ucaiyali and Huallaga were built also in England, as sister ships, but the latter was destroyed and the second Huallaga was built in France but did not reach Callao without vicissitudes. To build this second ship and the Mantaro of 2125 tons, the Urubamba of 2230 tons and the Pachitea of 2326 tons, all with a speed of 15 knots, a loan was raised in France for \$350,000, guaranteed by the government subsidy of \$30,000, which was granted for 15 years. These steamers run between Peruvian ports and Panama, and an extension of the service to Chilean ports is anticipated.

While the steamers are not expected to go through the canal, the opening of the latter is naturally looked forward to as the event which will give the line the needed amount of traffic. At any rate, the Peruvian Steamship Company is an important factor in the new rapid communication between points on the west coast of South America and the Panama canal, where British and Chilean passenger lines controlled traffic in the past.

The establishment of this line forms part of the vast scheme laid down by the Peruvian government for the future Panama canal traffic, which includes the building of two railroads across the Andes and the extension of two others, as well as the improvement of harbors and the construction of port works, of which those planned at Matarani, north of Islay, are just now the most conspicuous, as providing a new terminus for the Southern railway, replacing that of Mollendo by two lines, one connecting with the latter and the other with a point on the line between Mollendo and Arequipa, shortening the distance between the latter and coast by 22 miles. The two railroads are the German concession to connect the Pacific at Paita with Baguachaca and thence by a southern line with Yurimagas, the principal port on the Huallaga river, and by a northern line with Limon, a port on the Marañon; and the American concession to build from the terminus of the Cerro de Pasco railroad at Gollarisquiza, along the Huallaga valley, via Huancayo, to the port of Pucallpa on the Ucayali river. The German concession covers a surveyed route of 435 miles and its cost is estimated at \$5,000,000, while the American route covers about 311 miles. Both lines, which may eventually be joined in the Huallaga valley, which they both tap, will establish rail and river connection between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, via the Upper Amazon, the American making Lima the capital and Callao the principal port, the Pacific terminus, and the German bringing Paita to the fore as terminus of what is expected to become one of the most important feeders of the Panama canal. A third connection is to be made with the Amazon basin by extending the Southern railway from a point near Tupatza on the line between Juliaca and Cuzco to the port of Chiforongo, on the navigable waters of the Tambari river, an affluent of the Madre de Dios which flows into the Beni river not far from the junction of the latter with the Mamore at the American built Madeira-Mamore railroad. This route affords a Pacific-Atlantic connection through the very heart of South America and an exceedingly rich rubber and mineral section. What is regarded as an equally important line, and in a measure more interesting even than the others, is the projected connection between the Central and Southern railways, by filling in the gap between Haunacayo and Cuzco, by the historic Ayacucho, and with a branch to Huancavelica. This with that other link now under construction between Uyuni and Tupiza in Bolivia, will establish railroad connection between Buenos Aires and Lima, diagonally across South America, completing more than half the pan-American section of South America and bringing the Argentine within the scope of the Panama canal.

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## FAST FREIGHT SHIPS TO LOS ANGELES IS NOW BOSTON'S PLAN

Instead of a coastwise service including Philadelphia or Baltimore, Charleston and Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, as ports of call, a fast express freight line between Boston and Los Angeles via the Panama canal is sought by the directors of the port. The executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is awaiting the compilation of data giving the tonnage per year from industrial interests in New England that could be relied on to feed such a line.

Another meeting of the port directors and the chamber committee is to be called as soon as the circulars sent out by the chamber and the New England Shoe and Leather Association are answered. The main issue, according to Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, is whether there is enough tonnage to maintain a regular weekly service of seven fast freighters plying directly between Los Angeles and this port.

To make any stops at ports of call would so delay the passage that it would nullify the benefits of such a fast line carrying the citrus fruits of southern California to the eastern market, according to Mr. Bancroft.

"Western interests have practically guaranteed plenty of freight for the weekly service from the Pacific terminal," said Mr. Bancroft, "and are only lacking the ships and capital to get that business to Boston. But there is no time to lose if a fleet of seven fast steamers of from 6000 to 7000 tons is to be built in time for the opening of the canal two and a half years from now."

"If the fast freight service is established the trip between Los Angeles and this port will be made in 15 days and the fast freighters across the continent now only make the journey in from 14 to 17 days. A capitalization of \$6,000,000 is wanted for such a line, to build the vessels and to supply a sufficient working capital."

## POLICE ENFORCE ORDER AT DOCKS

(By the United Press)  
LONDON—Police enforced order at the docks today. Every man who reported for work was searched for weapons. Thousands of strikers were in the streets near the docks, but the police kept them on the move.

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald states that at the Victoria docks the 2000 laborers who had been on strike and had come back were defied by the non-unionist men who had been taken on during the strike. Non-unionists loading the steamer City of Columbia also caused conflict by driving back unionist workmen. Unionists and non-unionists accuse each other of starting the disturbances.

INFORMATION BUREAU MOVES  
Headquarters of the Boston cooperative information bureau are being installed today in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology following their removal from the library department at Stone & Webster's. The bureau was organized last January and is expected to lead to the establishment of a national bureau for aiding in the use of the various libraries in a city.

MR. BRYCE TO RETURN  
(By the United Press)  
LONDON—Ambassador Bryce will return to Washington in September, Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, announced in the House of Commons today. He was answering a query concerning a report that Mr. Bryce would not go back to America.

ST. LOUIS MEN BUY RAILROAD  
SHERIDAN, Ark.—The Sheridan & Saline River Southern railroad has been purchased by St. Louis capitalists and will be extended to Joplin at once, where it will make connection with the Rock Island lines.

KING HAakon SEES AMUNDSEN  
NEW YORK—A Christiania (Norway) message to the New York Herald says that on his arrival here Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, was received by King Haakon and congratulated.

## DUBLIN LIGHTS AND BANDS HONOR VISIT OF THE BRITISH PREMIER



(Copyright by Lafayette, Ltd., Dublin)

Group taken at the chief secretary's lodge during Mr. Asquith's visit to Ireland

Names of those in group (not in order): Mr. Birrell, Sir H. Verney, Bonham Carter, C. Asquith, Mr. Asquith, Lady Rachel Verney, Master of Elibank, Miss V. Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Miss E. Asquith, Mr. I. Asquith

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—Mr. and Mrs. Asquith arrived late in the evening at Kingstown. They were accompanied by some members of their family and by several prominent members of Parliament, and were received by John Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Devlin and Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland.

This is the first time a prime minister has visited Ireland while in office since the act of union was signed more than 100 years ago. A torchlight procession was formed for the party through the principal streets of Dublin, which were densely crowded with people. A number of bands also marched with them and some of the waiting crowd took up the strains of "A Nation Once Again" as the premier passed.

He met with an enthusiastic welcome when he made a short speech, near Parnell's statue, in which he said he had come on a mission of peace, of hope, and of union. As an ambassador of the treaty of enduring peace which is to be signed, he noticed the illuminated statue of Grattan—which stands in front of the building where sat the last Irish Parliament.

"The names of Grattan and Parnell are," he said, "cherished by the Irish race all over the world, as names of men who lived and worked for Irish freedom and self-government; you will not forget them; we will not forget them now that you are entering into the fruit of their labors."

The following day, when speaking to a deputation of Ulster Liberals at the chief secretary's lodge, Mr. Asquith said he believed that after the present struggle, when the great preliminary purpose has been attained, the normal party lines of Liberal and Conservative will again assert themselves.

Mrs. Asquith, who accompanied her husband, appeared to take much pleasure in the welcome given to the prime minister.

## ALBANIANS PRESS TURKISH TROOPS

(By the United Press)  
CONSTANTINOPLE—Fighting has occurred between Turkish troops and rebels at Scutari, Albania, according to messages received here today. Three Turks were slain.

A Berlin message to the Boston News Bureau says that peace negotiations between the Albanian rebels and the Turkish government have failed. Fighting has been resumed throughout the affected district. The Albanians declare they will be content only with absolute independence. Thirty Turks were slain and more than 100 wounded in a battle between a Turkish detachment and Malissori tribesmen at Raibsa, according to a despatch from Constantinople. The tribesmen are said to have lost heavily.

NEW YORK—A Constantinople despatch to the New York Herald says that an irade has been issued granting amnesty to 130 exiles, who include all the dignitaries of the old regime.

## WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

## PROGRESSIVE PARTY LEADERS ANNOUNCE CONVENTION PROGRAM

CHICAGO—Progressive party leaders said today that arrangements for the national convention here next week are practically completed. According to the present plans the program will be, as follows:

Aug. 5—Assembly of delegates at noon, preceded by procession of Confederate and Union veterans to the platform; reading of call for national progressive convention by Ralph C. Otis, chairman of committee of arrangements; invocation; keynote speech by former United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana, temporary chairman; temporary organization; adjournment, followed by committee meetings.

Aug. 6—Call to order; reports of committees, including those on credentials and permanent organization; establishment of permanent organization; adjournment at noon to hear Colonel Roosevelt's address.

Aug. 7—Call to order; invocation; speeches nominating and seconding speeches for President and Vice-President nominations; platform; final adjournment.

United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon, director of the Progressive campaign, announced Wednesday night that the provisional national Progressive committee would meet at noon on Saturday to take up hearings of contests in the delegations from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Fletcher Dobyns of Chicago was announced as a possible candidate for attorney-general on the Illinois state Progressive ticket after state Senator Isley of Newton issued a statement in which he declined to be a candidate for the nomination.

MISSOURI TO HAVE TICKET  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Congressional and county candidates will be nominated by the Progressive party in Missouri this year. This was ordered by the state Progressive convention here Wednesday. A full city ticket also will be nominated in St. Louis.

GOV. MARSHALL TO BORROW FUND  
INDIANAPOLIS—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall says he has declined an offer of four of his friends to make up a fund to meet the expenses of his personal campaign as Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency. Instead, he said, he had arranged with a bank to borrow about \$5000 which, he estimated, would be enough to pay for his speaking tours and incidental items.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS ACT  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Democratic state central committee on Wednesday selected Hartford for the place and between Sept. 8 and 16 as the time for the state convention which will nominate presidential electors and place a full state ticket in the field. Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, national committeeman, has been invited to be temporary chairman.

ROOSEVELT SENTIMENT FOUND  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Strong Roosevelt sentiment rules through northern New York state, according to the Rev. O. R. Miller, state superintendent of the New York Civic League, who has just finished a lecture tour up state. There was wide criticism of the Chicago convention procedure, he says.

E. P. COLBURN PASSES AWAY  
NEWTON, Mass.—Erastus P. Colburn, for half a century a traveling salesman for the Brown Durrell Company of Boston, passed away at his home, 1335 Center street, Newton Center, yesterday.

## PROGRESSIVES OF MAINE CONVENE

PORTLAND, Me.—Progressives in a state convention here attended by 356 delegates Wednesday evening chose six Roosevelt presidential electors, six delegates and six alternates to the national Progressive convention at Chicago next Monday. H. P. Gardner of Patten presided.

The electors are: Joseph W. Perkins, Wilton; Luther Maddox, Boothbay Harbor; Atte E. Irving, Presque Isle; L. B. Waldron, Dexter; Col. C. R. Littlefield, Kennebunk; John F. McDonald, Ellsworth.

Delegates—E. Foster, Portland; John E. Taylor, Skowhegan; Alfred J. Sweet, Lewiston; George E. Mayor, Foxcroft; Thomas Hawks, Rockland; A. E. Rogers, Brunswick.

Alternates—H. N. Gardner, Portland; F. L. Dingley, Lewiston; C. L. Merang, Ellsworth; W. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham; Roscoe Kinsbury, Bangor; K. W. Sutherland, Biddeford.

## WOMEN NAMED AS DELEGATES

NEW YORK—State Chairman W. H. Hotchkiss called the meeting of New York county Progressives to order Wednesday night and introduced Oscar S. Straus, former minister to Turkey, as temporary chairman of the convention. Among the delegates chosen are two women, Mrs. William Grant Brown and Miss Pauline Goldmark, and George W. Perkins, who has been one of Col. Roosevelt's supporters; Francis W. Bird, who resigned as appraiser of the port of New York to join the new party; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; Amos Pinchot, brother of the former chief forester, and William Halpin, a former president of the Republican county committee, also were named.

NEW PARTY INCORPORATES  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The National Progressive Party, Inc., Wednesday filed with the secretary of state a certificate of incorporation. The directors are: William H. Hotchkiss, George W. Kirchway, James J. Fitzgerald, Oscar S. Straus, Francis W. Bird, Ernest Harrier and Henry L. Stoddard of New York and Timothy L. Woodruff, William A. Prendergast and Jacob L. Haltzman of Brooklyn.

MR. VREELAND TO RETIRE  
WASHINGTON—Congressman Edward B. Vreeland of New York will decline renomination. Mr. Vreeland is not alone among the Republicans of the East who, reasonably sure of reelection, have decided to retire. The others are Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, George P. Lawrence of the same state, and Martin E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania.

MR. HILLES HONORED  
WASHINGTON—President Taft attended Wednesday night a reception planned in honor of C. D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee at the National Republican Club here. Mr. Hilles, who was detained in New York, sent a telegram of greeting to the members and guests.

DELAWARE PROGRESSIVES MEET  
DOVER, Del.—The Delaware branch of the national Progressive party was formed at a state convention held here on Wednesday. One hundred and thirty-five voluntary delegates attended. Six delegates to the Roosevelt convention at Chicago were chosen.

SENATE DEMOCRATS AGREE  
WASHINGTON—Democrats of the Senate have agreed in caucus to stand behind the La Follette wolf bill and ask the House for a conference. The House previously refused to accept the bill as it passed the Senate.

## PROHIBITION PARTY OPENS PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN STATE

(Continued from page one)

on which date he is to be formally notified of his choice as the national Prohibition candidate.

Friday's rallies will be at: Norton, 9 a. m.; Taunton, 10 a. m.; Middleboro, 11 a. m.; Wareham, noon; Onset, 1:45 p. m.; Monument Beach, 2:30 p. m.; Falmouth, 3:30 p. m.; Cotuit, 5 p. m.; Hyannis, 6 p. m.; Barnstable, 7 p. m.; Sandwich, 8 p. m.

Saturday's meetings: Sagamore, 9 a. m.; Manomet, 10; Kingston, 11; Plymouth, noon; Rockland, 2:30 p. m.; Whitman, 3:15; Abington, Island Grove, 4; Brockton, 6; Mansfield, 8.

The time of the departure of the Massachusetts delegation to the national Progressive convention in Chicago has been set for Saturday at 12:30 p. m. A special train will convey the delegates, leaving the North station and proceeding by way of the Fitchburg division. All of the delegates from New England have been invited to take this train, and it is expected that there will be over 100 in the party.

The decision of the Democratic state committee, at its meeting Wednesday, to set the date of the Democratic state convention for Oct. 5 brings the Republican and Democratic state conventions on the same date. The Democrats are to meet in Faneuil hall, the Republicans in Tremont Temple.

Daniel N. Crowley of Danvers has announced that he is a candidate against Senator George A. Schofield of Ipswich for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the sixth district. It is expected in political circles that Senator Arthur L. Nason will soon formally announce his candidacy in this district as a Progressive.

T. Raymond Pierce of Wellesley has come out for the Republican senatorial nomination in the second Norfolk district. Former Mayor John E. Beck of Chelsea has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for representative from the twenty-seventh district, which includes ward 5 of Chelsea, and the town of Wrentham and Revere. He will oppose Alfred Tewksbury of Wrentham, a present member of the House, who has had two terms.

Representative Roger Wolcott of Milton is to be opposed for the Republican senatorial nomination in the first Norfolk district by Lous Langelier of Quincy.

At the headquarters of the Progressive party of Massachusetts it was announced that B. F. Boyden, for years a member of the Republican town committee of Foxboro, has resigned to support Mr. Roosevelt and the new party.

Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson of Cambridge, one of the three women delegates from Massachusetts to the national Progressive convention, expects to take the field on her return from Chicago and stump the state for Mr. Roosevelt.

## TEACHERS MAY HELP WILSON CAMPAIGN

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Plans for organizing the school teachers of the country to work for Wilson for President were submitted to Governor Wilson today by W. H. Samford, a lawyer of Montgomery, who was one of the Wilson leaders in the pre-convention contest against Mr. Underwood in Alabama. Mr. Samford referred with Governor Wilson today following the submission of the plan to Chairman McCombs a few days ago. Governor Wilson said he would have Ollie James of Kentucky as a lunch guest today and that they would consider plans for the notification ceremonies Aug. 7. He also arranged to meet a delegation of a dozen Democrats from the District of Columbia.

Henry Morgenthau, who may be treasurer of the campaign committee, and Willard L. Salisbury, Delaware national committeeman and member of the campaign committee, conferred with Governor Wilson early today.

## TROLLEY CARS USE MAKESHIFT BRIDGE

The temporary bridge between Chelsea and Charlestown was used for the first time today when trolley cars were diverted over the outward rails. The inward rails will be ready for use Friday morning.

Thorough tests will be made of the structure Friday and Saturday, and if everything is satisfactory the teaming will be diverted on Sunday.

MASONIC CASE HEARING SOON  
Judge Pierce in the equity session of the superior court today issued a temporary injunction on a bill filed by the Sovereign Sanctuary Masonic rite of Memphis against Darius Wilson of Foxboro restraining the defendant from encumbering or disposing of the real estate there which he had originally conveyed for a home for reasons connected with the plaintiff organization. The case is advanced for a speedy hearing.

IPSWICH POOR FARM BURNED  
IPSWICH, Mass.—Twelve cows, two bulls and a horse were burned and \$7000 damage done to buildings, hay and farming implements today when fire destroyed the barn of the poor farm. The fire department saved several adjoining buildings.

## Visit America's Only Geyser-land

Visit Yellowstone Park, America's only geyser-land, through Gardiner Gateway, the Official Entrance—reached only via the Northern Pacific Railway.  
Make the Park stage tour over the route that permits you to see all the sights with minimum of effort and utmost of comfort.

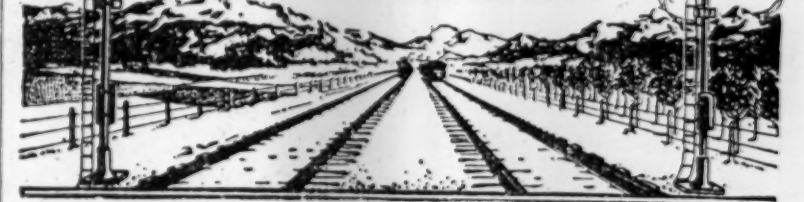
Season: Until September 15

Take the line with daily sleeping car service from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Portland and Puget Sound direct to Gardiner station.  
Summer Tourist Fares to Yellowstone and the Pacific Northwest daily. Low rates for one, two, three and five day trips through the Park.

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Visit Rainier Park, Mt. Rainier; Tacoma, Paradise Valley and the delightful Puget Sound Region; Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Everett, Bellingham, Victoria, Vancouver.  
See Portland, the famous "Rose City." Stop off at Spokane and visit Hayden Lake.

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## FRANCONIA DOCKS WITH PASSENGER LIST NEARLY 1200

Good time was made by the Cunarder Franconia in the trip ending in Boston Wednesday afternoon, in spite of unfavorable conditions for 200 miles off the light. She brought 195 saloon passengers, 452 second cabin and 529 steerage.

Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury was among the large crowd at the dock. He came down from his summer home at Dublin, N. H., to meet Mrs. MacVeagh and their son Eames, who have been in Paris three months.

Robert Taft, son of the President, was on the pier to meet Mrs. T. W. Bowers, Miss M. Bowers and G. W. Bowers of Washington. The Bowers family have been traveling abroad for three months.

Other Bostonians on the saloon list were Mrs. Wirt Dexter, the Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Robert G. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Fiske Warren and daughter. The Franconia brought in 1600 tons of cargo, 1100 tons of which was wool and cotton.

## SUNDAY EXCURSION PETITION REFUSED

The state board of railroad commissioners this morning refused to grant a petition of several Portuguese residents of Fall River for permission to hire one of the boats of the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company for the purpose of operating Sunday excursions between Fall River and Rocky Point, Rhode Island. S. W. Ashton, attorney for the petitioners, explained that they are mill operatives who are unable to get away from the city on week days. The Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, secretary of the Lord's Day League, opposed the petition as another attempt to legalize the Sunday excursion in Massachusetts.

Chairman Macleod found, upon consulting the records, that in 1904 the board legalized a Sunday excursion between Fall River and Block Island, with the express stipulation that no stops should be made except at Newport and Narragansett pier. This seemed to indicate, he said, that the board then intended to prevent excursions to such places as Rocky Point, and he ruled that the board as at present constituted would take the same view.

## SEED MEASURE RAISES OBJECTION

WASHINGTON—Curtis Nye Smith of Boston, representing the American Seed Trade Association, called on Senator Lodge today and protested against the Gronna amendment to the House seed bill, which has been reported in the Senate, prohibiting admission into the United States of adulterated or imperfect seeds. The Gronna amendment requires that interstate shipments of seeds must be marked with percentage of germination and adulteration and is said to be too strict to be practicable.

## WRECK MAY BE THE NINA

WASHINGTON—What is believed to be the remains of the naval tug Nina has been located off Winter Quarter shoal by the United States revenue cutter service. The Nina was lost off Hog Island at noon on Feb. 6, 1910, while steaming from Norfolk to Boston. On board was a crew of 32 men, in command of Boat-swain John S. Croughan.

## RICHARD BARRETT PASSES AWAY

CONCORD, Mass.—Col. Richard Barrett passed away Wednesday at his home on Main street. At one time he was captain of the Concord artillery and he served on the staffs of Governor Ames and Governor Brackett.

## A. J. BLANCHARD PASSES AWAY

NEWTON, Mass.—Adolphus J. Blanchard, treasurer of the Newton Savings Bank and a member of its board of in-

## BAY STATE NEWS

NEWTON  
In the absence of Clerk of the Court Francis W. Sprague 2d, who is on his vacation, George F. Wales of Newton Center is occupying the clerk's bench.

Total attendance on the five playgrounds in the past few days was 6331, an average gain over the preceding week of 300 persons. The Stearns playground has the largest number, registering an attendance of 1740. The attendance at the other playgrounds was, Cabot park 308, Newton Center 974, Lower Falls 698, Upper Falls 1058, West Newton 882 and its annex 811.

READING  
Security Lodge of Old Fellows has moved into its new lodge room in the new Old Fellows building.

Work is progressing on the Old South church edifice. For the next few months the church will be without an organ as the cost of erecting the church wall is greater than was anticipated. The structure will cost \$32,000 and of this amount \$22,000 has been pledged.

MALDEN  
The annual outing of the Malden day nursery was held yesterday at Revere Beach, the trip being made in a special car donated by the Bay State street railway. The party was in charge of former Mayor G. Louis Richards.

Over 2000 changes have been made in the voting list by City Clerk Leverett D. Holding. The new voting list will be posted within a few days.

BRIDGEWATER  
Arthur D. Benson of this town has been appointed as scout commissioner for Bridgewater and Middleboro for the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Benson has been scout master for the local boy scouts since the movement was started here. His place will be taken by N. S. Souther of Oak street. Joseph Keith and Harry Brush will be the assistants.

QUINCY  
The Quincy branches of the I. W. W. and A. F. L. will hold a joint picnic at New Downer, North Weymouth, on Saturday.

The Squantum Yacht Club will hold its annual ladies day on Saturday. Among the attractions will be a series of water sports.

EVERETT  
The members of the Tau Delta Sorority are enjoying an automobile outing through Maine and along the coast.

Chippewa tribe of Red Men has moved its quarters to Grand Army hall, owing to its increase in membership. The annual harbor trip will be held the evening of Aug. 2.

WHITMAN  
The annual reunion of the Bates family is to take place tomorrow in the Congregational church.

The Old Colony Grocers and Provision Dealers Association has arranged for a special train to Crescent Park, R. I., August 7, the day of the annual picnic.

BROOKLINE  
The term of the vacation schools is drawing to a close. It is expected that it will end Aug. 16. The attendance this summer has been about the same as in previous years.

WEYMOUTH  
The Men's Club of the Third Universalist church held a lawn party on the grounds in front of the residence of Samuel Drew on Bridge street Wednesday evening.

AMUSEMENTS  
Follow The BLUE FLAG  
to NORUMBEGA

## LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

### "TERRAQUASCOPIES"

The 7-Power Terraquascope is the "strongest" (largest magnification) of the Terraquascope series. For its power, it yields splendid, clear, bright views.

Brass..... 28 oz. \$21.00 including case  
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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## NEAT GOWN FOR MORNING WEAR

*Jacket in place of regulation waist*

THERE are many advantages in the morning gown that is made with a breakfast jacket in place of the regulation waist or blouse. This one includes a peplum that is smooth fitting over the hips and is essentially smart while at the same time it insures perfect neatness, for there is no danger of the parting of waist and skirt that so often is annoying.

The collar is a very new one and the slightly full sleeves can be finished at the elbows with either rolled over or straight cuffs or they can be joined to deep cuffs that extend them to the wrists.

The three-piece skirt is finished with a wide hem and tucks that are attractive at the same time that they weight thin material sufficiently to give good lines and folds.

The finish can be made at either the high or the natural waist line. This gown is made of dotted batiste with trimming of plain color, but all the dimities and lawns and similar materials are adapted to such use and the model will also be found a good one for the heavier materials of the coming season. Challis' so made would be most satisfactory and other light weight wools also are desirable.

For the medium size, the jacket will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 5/8 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; the skirt, 6 yards 27 or 4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The skirt is 2 1/4 yards at the lower edge.

The pattern of the jacket 7502, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and of the skirt 7040 in sizes from 22 to 30 waist measure, can be bought at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West 32d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



HOME HELPS

## SHOP NOVELTIES

A novelty to delight the children is the new Teddy bear that turns somersaults.

White leather belts finished with a flat "pump" bow of the leather are shown for wear with white frocks.

Tiny clocks that have a glass tube that whirls, giving the impression of a stream of water flowing from the clock into tiny basin, are a novelty of the season.

Sets of six tiny individual dishes of glass set in silver are being shown in the shop for the serving of bonbons at a dinner.—Pittsburgh Sun.

## GAY COLORS IN PARIS MODES

*Skirt of one hue and coat of another*

ONE of the prevailing fashions is the skirt of one color and the coat of another, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press. With lingerie dresses are worn coats of satin and taffeta. The combination is not necessarily black and white, although nothing is smarter. Blues, greens and rose shades are much used.

A frock of cream crepon may have a fascinating coat of cherry-colored taffeta, or an apple green coat will be worn with a skirt of sheerest mull and lace. A pretty woman wore a gown of white corded silk and over it a coat of banana satin.

The smartest millinery is constantly changing. According to Dame Fashion's latest decree, one aigrette should point upward and a second downward. The effect is curious rather than becoming.

A great many hats show the full herri crown. The prettiest hats of lace or net, trimmed with flowers and ribbon having a picot edge, are vastly becoming to most women. One was of dotted net shirred over a foundation of palest pink. A flat bow of the ribbon was fastened on the brim, and tiny bouquets of pink and blue roses were fastened at intervals around the crown.

A large flat hat much admired and designed by Georgette was of leghorn. The draped crown was of white satin. A large yellow rose was the only trimming.

Drecol is making a special feature of charming afternoon frocks of tulle. Embroidered white tulle was used for one exquisite creation. The foundation was white satin. Bands of raspberry pink tulle were used to trim the bodice and skirt. Another one of cream-embroidered tulle was draped over pale pink satin. Tiny flowers of pink and blue satin adorned the sleeves, girdle and skirt. Cerise mousseline de soie and embroidered white tulle were combined in another charming frock.

Tailored suits of white serge combined with colored serge are popular. One of this type had a band of raspberry pink serge at the hem of the skirt, and collar and cuffs of the same.

A frock of sheer white linen had a girdle and bands on the skirt and sleeves of sapphire blue satin.

Flowered linen is much used to trim dresses of plain linen.

Black-and-white checked materials are favored for tailored suits.

The long, transparent sleeves cut in bishop fashion are in vogue. The long, tight, tucked sleeves worn by Sarah

## TRIED RECIPES

### SOUTHERN GRIST BREAD

MASH until smooth one cupful of cold, well-cooked hominy. Into this stir one well-beaten egg, one tablespoonful of lard, a little salt, and one cupful of milk, and add lastly one pint of raw hominy. Spread this in a baking pan well greased, and bake half an hour. Cut into squares and serve hot with butter for breakfast or lunch.

### GRAPEFRUIT PIE

One cupful of sugar, mixed with two round tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one teaspoonful butter, two yolks of eggs, rind and juice of one half lemon and one half orange, juice of one half small grapefruit, one cup of hot water. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until thick. Cook 10 minutes longer in order to cook cornstarch thoroughly. Put into a baked crust, make a meringue of the two whites and two cups of sugar, put on pie and brown in a very slow oven.

### APPLE SAUCE CAKE

One cupful of sugar, one half cupful of butter, one cupful of thick, unsweetened apple sauce, one cupful of raisins, one and one half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one half teaspoonful of cloves, one quarter teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda. Mix as an ordinary cake and bake slowly about 45 minutes.

### HALIBUT SALAD

One quart of halibut, flaked and freed from bones and skin, and placed on a bed of lettuce. Pound the yolk of one hard-boiled egg and three sardines (bones and skin removed) to a smooth paste. Mix this paste with the boiled or mayonnaise dressing, and pour it over the fish. Garnish with slices of lemon.

### SPONGE BANANAS

Cover the bottom of a flat baking dish with small sponge cakes or ladyfingers. Upon these place a layer of whole bananas and sprinkle with sugar to taste and the juice of one whole orange or a lemon. Sprinkle with chopped nuts or coconut. Bake in a medium oven about 15 minutes. Serve with custard sauce or cream. It should be remembered that the bananas are more tart when cooked than when raw.—Good Housekeeping.

## MILLINERY CAN BE FRESHENED

*Four pretty hats offered as models*

EVERY girl wants to freshen up the millinery supply some time in mid-summer, and if she does not wish to buy new hats she can very readily take the trimming off the old ones and retrim them so that they will look fresh and new.

I am going to tell you about four pretty hats that were seen on the Paris boulevards, writes a Philadelphia North American contributor. All of them can be copied and every one is trimmed either with lace or fine embroidery.

One, a black chip, with a moderately wide brim and a high round crown, has three frills of shadow lace covering the crown, the edge of each frill overlapping that of the one below it so that the line of stitching is completely hidden. The lower frill is sewed on first with the long-and-short stitch, then the middle frill in the same manner, while the top frill is gathered into a very narrow heading, just a suspicion of a head, and slip-stitched to the hat's crown about one inch above the turn of the crown's top. A fancy black feather is placed directly in front as the only other trimming. You could freshen up your old black hat in this same way, perhaps, using a high-standing bunch of flowers instead of the feather.

Hat No. 2 is a medium-sized one of milan straw, having a rather low rounding crown and a wide brim that flares away from the face. Ecu blonde, a fine net, has been chosen to adorn this model. A two-inch frill of it is sewed to the very edge of the brim, then the crown and upper brim are covered with

it and in the front is an upstanding feathery looking ornament made of the blonde. This is simply a 12-inch piece of heavy silk-covered milliner's wire covered with the net and having two very full frills sewed to each side of it so that they will stand out from the center wire like the fronds of a real feather. The frills are three inches wide, made of double thickness of net cut on the straight and whipped to the wire so that the stitches will be on the under side. This is held in place at the base of the crown with a flat bow of black velvet.

A large hat of black hemp, with the wide brim rolling away from the face and a low round crown, looks extremely well with a ruffle of white maline laid around the upper brim and headed about halfway up the crown with a box-plaited quilling of the same fluffy material. In the center of the quilling is a band of the narrowest black velvet ribbon that can be bought—just a line of black, but giving an effective touch. A little to the left of the front is laid a big pink satin rose, with a spray of foliage fastened to its stem. That's all. It would take such a short time to remodel a hat in this way.

The fourth model is a broad-brimmed hat of white straw with a rounding crown. Point d'esprit is folded around the crown where it meets on the left side a large many-looped bow of the same white net. A narrow frill (1 1/2 inches wide) is attached to a fine wire and sewed to the edge of the brim. A charming, girlish hat and very little trouble to make.

## ANCONAS ARE PRAISED HIGHLY

*Suburbanite tells their good points*

I AM a suburbanite and have bred many kinds of fowl during the past 20 years, says a Suburban Life contributor. I have discarded all other breeds for Anconas, which I have bred exclusively for seven years, for the following reasons:

Anconas eat less than any other breed. They lay large white eggs and produce them at the least possible cost per dozen. Figuring on a yearly basis, including the variations in prices of both eggs and feed, my fowls produce eggs at a cost of 10 cents per dozen. This is not figuring eggs at above local market prices. Anconas are not excelled as egg-producers by any breed.

Pullets begin laying at from four to five months old, and are prolific layers until they are four years old, at least. I frequently have among my best layers four-year-old hens.

The baby chicks are extremely hardy and vigorous and they are quick to develop to the light broiler stage. It may not be a characteristic of the breed, but my experience has been 70 to 80 per cent pullets in all hatches.

Anconas are excellent winter layers. And this, too, without any concentrated feeds. I use canvas-front houses.

Anconas are excellent table fowls. The meat is of a fine grain and of good fla-

vor; their skin is yellow. Hens weigh from five to six pounds, and cocks from six to seven pounds.

Anconas are beautiful fowls and an ornament to any grounds. Their color is mottled black and white, the black background has a beetle-green luster (very pronounced in the males), and is flecked, irregularly with white tips on about 20 per cent of the feathers. The comb and wattles are bright red, earlobes white or creamy, shanks clear yellow or slightly mottled. Their erect carriage and alertness put them in a "beauty class" all by themselves.

There is an enormous demand for stock and eggs, and Ancona breeders are unable to fill the orders. I make over \$10 per hen per year from eggs shipped for hatching, am sold ahead from March 1 to May 15, and have to refuse many orders. Other breeders report the same conditions.

Anconas are tame and not so slightly. They are non-sitters. A broody Ancona is a rarity. It is a good sign of merits of any breed of poultry when those who keep that breed are as enthusiastic as those who favor the Ancona. The poultry-keepers in the western states particularly have taken them up, and through the middle and eastern states Anconas have a splendid following.

## ALKALIS FOR SOFTENING WATER

*Laundry use of washing soda, lye and borax*

WASHING SODA is the best alkali to soften water for general household use, for while effective in its action it is not so corrosive as to render its handling difficult or its use unduly harmful, nor is it expensive. It should never be used in its dry form, however, for it is an alkali sufficiently strong to eat holes in a fabric if it is used in full strength, and wherever a particle of the dry substance falls a strong solution is formed. Carelessness causes many of the complaints against present-day laundry methods.

Lye is an alkali of far greater strength than washing soda; one pound of lye being equal to about 12 pounds of washing soda, it should be used with just so much the greater caution. It should never be used save in solution, and as the solution deteriorates very rapidly on exposure to air, if any quantity is made it should be kept in bottles or jars tightly stoppered with rubber stoppers. The compound formed by exposing lye to the action of air and water is washing soda, so there is no advantage in using it after all. Lye is much more difficult to handle, and its action is so much more corrosive than is that of other alkalis that it is not advisable to use it in the home laundry.

One of the mildest alkalis to use in the laundry is borax. This alkali is more expensive than either lye or washing soda and is not so vigorous in its action; but in some instances it is greatly to be preferred to either lye or washing soda. Washing soda and lye, unless they are thoroughly rinsed from clothing, have a tendency to cause yellowing, particularly when starch is used afterward. Borax, on the other hand, has a tendency to whiten fabrics and is added directly to starch, in order to give it good color and to increase its cleanness. When colored fabrics or wools are to be washed in hard water, borax is one of the best alkalis to use for softening the water; therefore it should be on the laundry shelf for that purpose.

If for no other, says the Cornell Reading Courses.

Ammonia is another good alkali for softening water when it is not advisable to use stronger alkalis. Ammonia is a very volatile substance, consequently it should be used only when the laundry process is to be conducted quickly. It is better and cheaper to purchase the full-strength ammonia and then dilute it, than to buy the article known as household ammonia, which is of unknown strength.

If water is temporarily hard, it may be softened by being boiled, then allowed to stand until the lime settles. The top water is, afterward drawn off. The method of boiling water to soften it is without doubt the best if it softens the water sufficiently, as no harmful chemicals are left in the water to injure fabrics.

Either temporarily or permanently hard water may be softened by adding lime or washing soda to the water, then allowing it to stand in open kegs for several days before its use. The water should then be drawn from the top. If the water is boiled after the addition of the softening agent, the time for standing may be considerably lessened. Neither of the two processes just described is much in use in the household, as the time consumed by them is often considered unwarranted. The more common method is to add washing soda, lye, borax or ammonia at the time of washing. The addition of one of those substances at that time prevents the action of the lime on the soap. A good suds may thus quickly be procured, but it does not rid the water of the lime-soap curd which forms and which, in part at least, becomes entangled in the pores of the cloth. The entangled curd has a weakening action on the fabric and gives it a close, filled-in appearance.

## WHAT SHE SAW

I peeped into a mirror that hangs in a store where I was doing some shopping, and was not pleased with what I saw. I thought of the nicely ordered house I had left, with not one thing out of its place, from front porch to cellar, and I remembered how hard I had worked, up to the very minute of leaving the house, to make it all tidy, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Then I ventured another look into that mirror and discovered that I was neglecting myself and giving more time and attention to my house than to the woman who lived therein. I made a resolution, then and there, that no matter what there was to be done at home, when I had occasion to go out in the big world I would take time to prepare properly for the journey. Now I can look into a mirror and see a woman properly groomed and neatly clad, from wall-brushed and polished shoes to a hat set on the head and pinned securely at the angle at which it was meant to be worn.

## NEW FRYING PAN

There is a new frying pan. And the fact that it will not burn food is not its only virtue. It is smokeless; it requires considerable less watching than an ordinary pan and food cooked in it is far more tender and juicy than when cooked in any other pan I have used, says a contributor to Today's Magazine. The pan is made of two sheets of steel with an air chamber between. This construction makes it impossible to get more heat in the center of the pan than around the side and of course every housewife knows that no food will scorch or burn where an equal heat is assured. I have found that round steak cooked in this pan is really more tender than the higher-priced cuts of meat when cooked in an old-fashioned pan. A detachable handle also deserves a word of commendation for it means comfort in removing the utensil from the stove. The pan is made in one size only—about 11 inches in diameter and one and one half inches deep.

## PRESERVING HINTS

It is not generally known that boiling fruit a long time and skimming it well, without sugar and without a cover to the preserving kettle, is an economical and excellent way—economical, because the bulk of the acid rises from the fruit and not from the sugar. Boiling it without a cover allows for evaporation of water therefrom and renders the preserves firm and well flavored, says the Ladies World. The sugar should be added after the skimming is completed in the proportion of three quarters of a pound to each pound of fruit.

## TO WHITEN TOWELS

Oftentimes the towels become gray and dingy looking. Treat them in this manner and they will become white again, says the Montreal Star.

Place them in a kettle and cover with cold water. Add shavings of pure white soap and the juice of a lemon. Place on the back of the stove and allow the water to gradually come to a boil. If very much soiled the process may have to be repeated. Rinse in tepid water, then in a slightly blue water and hang in the air to dry.

For House Cleaning

Pearl Line Cleans Everything

If you like the flavor of vanilla, use

## Burnett's Vanilla

YOU WILL NEVER REALIZE HOW DELICIOUS A CUSTARD, BLANG-MANGE, OR A FROSTING CAN BE UNTIL YOU HAVE FLAVORED IT WITH BURNETT'S VANILLA.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,  
Boston, Mass.

## What Is Clean Journalism?

The most direct, complete and satisfying answer to that question is to get the paper which makes the promotion of clean journalism its daily watchword and see the Monitor as it actually is. Its typographical excellence—its wholesome world news—its clean and honest advertising—its forceful editorial page—its interesting magazine articles and special write-ups.

YOU WILL AGREE THAT THE MONITOR ITSELF IS THE BEST ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, WHAT IS CLEAN JOURNALISM?

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## OIL FLATIRONS

When heated by a gas range, flatirons very soon become rough. This may be prevented by rubbing the surface with oil after using, says the Philadelphia North American. When next required, heat and rub off with a dry cloth. They will keep smooth and free from dust.

## USE SHORT SPOON

When beating a cake or pudding use a short spoon and hold it right down by the bowl. If you do this, you will save yourself something in each movement, says an exchange, for, when you hold a spoon by the top of the handle, your arm has to make quite a large circle at each stroke which you give.







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

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Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

**BOSTON**

Stefano Radetzki, 34 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown, 36 Cambridge st.  
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut st.  
G. A. Harvey, 275 Columbus ave.  
F. Kendrick, 77 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles st.  
Jeanie Maryanski, 110 Elliot st.  
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 171 Washington.  
P. E. Richardson, 338 Tremont st.  
Minard & Thompson, 77 Harrison ave.

**EAST BOSTON**

H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.  
Cavettine, 312 Meridian st.  
Richard McDowell, 50 Meridian st.  
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 27 Meridian st.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

Howard Frisland, 1042 Saratoga st.  
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.  
D. James, 205 West Broadway.

**ALLSTON**

Howes & Allen, 1042 Saratoga st.  
O. P. Chase, 1042 Saratoga st.  
Arlington News Company, 1042 Saratoga st.  
L. H. Cooper, 1042 Saratoga st.

**ATLANTIC**

Beverly News Company, 1042 Saratoga st.  
BRIGHTON  
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.  
W. D. Palmer, 230 Washington st.

**BROOKLINE**

George C. Holmes, 68 Main st.  
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.  
**CAMBRIDGE**  
Ames Bros., Harvard square.  
F. L. Deane, 58 Massachusetts ave.

**CANTON**

George B. Lord, 125 Main st.  
**LYNN**  
as Blainford, 128 Wilmot st.  
Smith Brothers, 190 Broadway.  
William Corson, 125 Washington ave.

**DANVERS**

Danvers News Agency, 125 Main st.  
**KEENE**  
D. B. Shugrue, 275 Cambridge st.

**NORTH CAMBRIDGE**

James W. Wood, 125 Main st.  
**CHARLESTOWN**  
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

**DORCHESTER**

R. H. Hunt, 1042 Saratoga st.  
Charles A. O'Donnell, 20 Bowdoin st.  
**EVERETT**  
M. B. Freeman, 125 Main st.

**FALL RIVER**

J. W. Mills, 125 Main st.  
**FAULKNER**  
L. M. Harcourt, 125 Main st.

**FITCHBURG**

Lewis D. West, 125 Main st.  
**FRANKLIN**  
J. W. Batcher, 125 Main st.

**FOREST HILLS**

James H. Litchfield, 125 Main st.  
**GLOUCESTER**  
Frank M. Shurt, 125 Main st.

**HAVERHILL**

William E. How, 125 Main st.  
**JAMAICA PLAIN**  
Barrett & Cannon, 125 Main st.

**LYNN**

James L. Fox, 125 Main st.  
**LYNN**  
A. C. Hosmer, 125 Main st.

**LYNN**

G. C. Prince, 125 Main st.  
**LYNN**  
R. N. Reed, 125 Main st.

**LYNN**

F. W. Newhall, 125 Main st.  
**LYNN**  
L. P. Russell, 125 Main st.

**LYNN**

W. H. Sherburne (B. & M. R. V.)  
**MANCHESTER, MASS.**  
L. W. Flyndre, 125 Main st.

**MEDFORD**

H. C. Morse, 125 Main st.  
**MEDFORD**  
Frank B. Gilman, 125 Main st.

**MILFORD**

N. E. Wilbur, 125 Main st.  
**MILFORD**  
George L. Lawrence, 125 Main st.

**MILFORD**

V. A. Rowe, 125 Main st.  
**MILFORD**  
G. L. Briggs, 125 Main st.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND MACHINIST wanted at Quincy, \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted. Working assistant foreman good on high-grade cream centers, marshmallows, nougats, caramels, etc. home of Jellies and fruit work. F. B. WASHBURN & CO., Brockton, Mass.

AUTO WASHER and general man, \$14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BAKER'S APPRENTICE in Somerville, large strong young man to work nights; \$47. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER, all-round, \$75. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, experienced on carriage work and shoeing, wanted at Mattapan, \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH—One who can do jobbing; steady work and good pay; right man; come ready to work. BAILEY'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, Green st., Kingston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER (20-30), \$10-\$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, \$15-\$18. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—Over 16 for paper route; answer by letter only. Address CHAS. L. GARDNER, 333 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass.

BRASS MOLDERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUYER—A leading Boston specialty house requires the services of experienced suit buyer; a good opening with very good home and salary to competent and experienced buyer on women's and misses' suits. Address, stating experience and qualifications, to CONRAD & CO., 25 to 26 Winter st., Boston.

BUYER, experienced on men's hats. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CANDY MAKER (hard) in city, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CANDY MAKER, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

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## HELP WANTED—MALE

HAND PULLERS—OVER, side ladders, on women's and shoes, good pay, good factory conditions; state exp. previous experience and wages expected. M. BATES, Wells Branch Co., Greenfield, Mass.

HARDWARE, cutlery, etc., wanted. BROCK BROS., Harvard sq., Cambridge, Mass.

HARDWARE SALESMAN, young, \$8-\$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted at Lynn, \$246 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN (half time and color) wanted. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LABORER, all-round, \$75. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COOK, accommodating, first-class; large or small household; will cater for large or small parties; excellent references; MISS SHEILA EMERY, 31 Fayette st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

COOK (German) desires situation; neat and excellent plain cook; best references; also French nursingmaid; new arrival; excellent references; MISS SHEILA EMERY, 31 Fayette st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

COOK (N. S. Protestant)-Very superior cook, plain, fancy dishes; can take charge of large or small parties; excellent references; MISS SHEILA EMERY, 31 Fayette st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

CORRESPONDENT (27, single, reference, Somerville), \$5-80; short hours; mention 7578, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

DAY WORKERS-Landladies, general workers; to go to work; HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 12 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

DIETETICIAN-Experienced in the day; experienced in remodeling; MISS S. JANE ALLEN, 111 Elm st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

DIETETICIAN-Experienced cutter, fitter, finisher, wishes employment; Address MISS L. WARDLAW, Box 38, Postoffice A, Boston.

DIETETICIAN-Experienced also in repairing and remodeling furs and in pressing and cleaning; MISS E. J. DOMINIQUE, 84 Howard st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Experienced; will accept by the day or take laundry home; please reply by mail; MISS E. J. DOMINIQUE, 84 Howard st., Cambridge, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID, capable, Protestant, wants situation in small adult family; excellent cook, neat and reliable; good wages; Roxbury or Dorchester. Address MISS HELEN MORTON, 101 W. 1st St., Dorchester, Mass., General Delivery.

MARRIED COUPLE, state Maine; woman cook, man general or butler; excellent references; Call at MISS BADLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 308 Boylston st., rm. 2, Boston, 31

MOTHER'S HELPER or managing housekeeper; position wanted by refined, educated, capable woman in small family; references; MISS M. E. LINCOLN, 26 St. Stephen st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID-15-year-old colored girl desires position at \$3 per week; excellent references. Telephone Haymarket 2017. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley school, Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERY, MAID-15-year-old colored girl desires position at \$3 per week; excellent references. Telephone Haymarket 2017. PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley school, Roxbury, Mass.

ORGANIST wants position in or near Boston or Waltham; piano teacher's diploma; experienced in family; good references; GEORGE C. BLAKELY, Pine Grove Springs, Spofford, N. H.

PIANIST AND SINGER (27, single, reference, Somerville), \$5-80; short hours; mention 7578, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

PRIVATE SECRETARY (short-hand, typewriting, accounts), legal preferred, age 27, single, reference Boston; \$15; A1 experienced reference. Mention 7555, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

SALESWOMAN, traveling, wants position; 12 years' experience calling on schools and large retail trade; 9 years with last house; MISS B. LYONS, 88 Hemenway st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

S. E. BOOKKEEPER, age 27, residence Somerville, \$8-12; mention 7557, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

SEWING wanted by the day or week; city or shore; reasonable price. M. T. WILEY, 38 Westland av., suite 38; Tel. B. 2763-W.

SOCIAL SECRETARY (to Protestant) by graduate of The Principia and Cornell University; best references as to character and ability; MISS RUTH VOORHEES, 310 E. Mill st., Ithaca, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; 16, residence Boston; \$10-12; mention 7558, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (18, single, residence Brookline), \$7; mention 7559, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (20, single, residence Boston), \$10; mention 7560, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 235-W.

TEACHER of mathematics, physics and physical geography, by graduate of the Principia and Cornell University; physical science preferred; best references furnished. MISS RUTH VOORHEES, 310 E. Mill st., Ithaca, N. Y.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ALL-ROUND newspaper man, with almost 20 years' experience in town and metropolitan newspapers, wants position on western newspaper; has decided to live west. C. MOWBRAY WHITE, 147 Greene av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-Wanted, position as bookkeeper, by young man who thoroughly understands double entry bookkeeping; speaks Swedish. Address CHAS. PEARSON, 106 Allen st., Jamestown, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-Capable man, familiar with automobile business, MI. LANS-DALE, 211 N. Broad st., Philadelphia, 31

BUTLER, valet or caretaker of apartments for gentlemen; light complexioned colored man; wishes place; experienced and trustworthy; best of reference. Address NERVEN, KEITH, 1528 North Opal school, Roxbury, Mass.

BUYER of wholesale or retail notions, toilet goods, leather goods, ribbons, jewelry, stationery, ladies' neckwear; 15 years' experience; excellent references; wishes position. W. O. RANSLEY, 121 Garsline st., Rochester, N. Y.

CARPENTER-American (36), expert workman; will accept by the day or week; and handle crews of workmen to best advantage. Address J. E. STERN, 1207 Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.

CERICAL-MAN, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping office work, collecting, etc.; wishes position of traveling salesman; good references; accepted. A. McILVRA, 351 Central Park, New York.

COLLECTOR or salesman; position desired by man of capacity, MI. LANS-DALE, 211 N. Broad st., Philadelphia, 31

COLLEGE MAN, graduate 1912, wants position; 12 years' experience; excellent references; near New York. JAMES FRAME, 2 Clinton st., White Plains, N. Y.

ELDERLY MAN, able bodied and active, would like work in country; a steady wage; willing to go to the south; thorough and conscientious all-around worker; wages not as important as opportunity. Address R. C. SHARP, 356 Madison av., Flushing, N. Y.

ENGINEER-Stationary, wishes position; understands general engineering, electrical, mechanical, steady, references. J. HILBERT, 604 Naomi av., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMAN of world-wide business experience, financial responsibility, highest credentials, executive ability, successful sales manager, desires position of trust; deeply interested in business; willing to accept of a sales department here or abroad. MERHAM TRADING CO., 7 W. 22nd st., New York.

GRADUATE CHEMIST (1912) wants position; anywhere, any kind of chemical work; excellent references; MI. LANS-DALE, 211 N. Broad st., Philadelphia, 31

MACHINIST, first-class all-around hand, 12 years' experience; wishes position as foreman or assistant. THOMAS FAGGINS, 344 Lee st., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE MAN, wishes position of private secretary in bank; BETH SMITH, 307 W. 106th st., New York.

PORTER-Reliable young colored man wants position as porter, elevator, or elevator; thoroughly capable; reference. EUGENE SIMMONS, 144 W. 133rd st., Apt. 1, New York.

SALESMAN-10 years' experience as retail salesman, desires position as salesman on the road; with high class of references. A. L. REEDY, Lexington, Mass.

SALESMAN wants position to handle good line of popular priced ladies' shoes in Greater New York. W. H. HOLMES, 10 N. HOLLE, 130 Post av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, young man, 22 with 3 years' experience in correspondence, typing, and bookkeeping; desires position; asks \$12; Address WARREN, 1977 East 10th, East Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATSON, colored, wishes position public or private waiting or as a janitor; good references. THOMAS W. HARRIS, 1039 Cambridge st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCHMAN-Position wanted as watchman, special police, or porter, by married man of good appearance, reliable, temperate and trustworthy. JOHN HARDY, 222 E. 7th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires position as formerly traveling salesman. Address by letter, LUDWIG KAHN, 108 E. 110th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (Austrian), not afraid of work, speaking English, French, German, etc.; desires position as waiter, wants position. CARL GERINGER, 10 E. 11th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 26, Christian character, adaptable, executive ability, general knowledge, 9 years' varied experience, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, auditor, wishes position in New York or New Jersey. Address by letter, FRANK JOSEPH JESSIE, care of driver, 1848 Park av., New York.

YOUNG MAN employed in large shirt factory in New York; not afraid of anything; in spare time in or out of city. ALBERT H. JONES, 14 East 122d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN with position at anything; hand able to take dictation; salary about \$8, with opportunity for advancement. J. E. CHATFIELD, 130 W. 44th st., New York.

TIN PRINTER wanted accustomed to rotary press and zinc plates. Address immediately to THE REPUBLIC METALWARE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted who can make him generally useful in woodworking, painting and in the furniture department; small wages to start but an exceptional opportunity. STEVENSON-HARRINGTON CO., N. York, Huntington and Rees sts., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

CHAUFFEUR (white, Protestant), first-class, wanted; good habits; understand Winton car; first-class wages. Apply AG. 20, TAYLOR & CO., Singer bldg., New York.

DRAFTSMAN-Wanted, practical mechanical draughtsman, experienced on sheet metal dies. Address, stating experience and salary, THE REPUBLIC METALWARE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOREMAN wanted, specializing in tinning shop, household utensils; must be capable of handling men. THE REPUBLIC METALWARE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

FUR OPERATORS-We will pay \$15 per week and expenses to New York to good operators. KOHN & BAER, 43 W. 38th st., New York.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-body's The Delinquent and Adventure; a good, steady worker can earn good salary. Write to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Butterick bldg., New York.

PRESSER wanted, experienced on fine waxes. KUPFER BROS. IMPORT CO., 6 E. 32nd st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted; young man ambitious to learn good business; must be neat and accurate and able to take dictation; salary about \$8, with opportunity for advancement. J. E. CHATFIELD, 130 W. 44th st., New York.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

PLAIN SEWING wanted; machine or hand work; also feather stitching and mending. MRS. CAROLYN GILLETTE, 80 Bloomfield av., Newark, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment by the day. MISS ESTHER HARRISON, 329 W. 32d st., New York.

SOCIAL SECRETARY (to Protestant) by graduate The Principia and Cornell University; best references as to character and ability. MISS RUTH VOORHEES, 310 E. Mill st., Ithaca, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, refined and careful churchwoman of 14 months' experience; desires permanent position in a high-class law office in Philadelphia. MISS E. H. NORRIS, 1909 East Albert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHER and typist (German), excellent with good knowledge of English, desires to locate with reliable concern; references. STACY WEINER, 178 Lexington av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; 8 years' experience; excellent references; FLORENCE COE BRANDT, 109 W. 94th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady wishes position; 12 years' experience; excellent references as to ability in estate office. M. MARK, 1618 Vineyard pl., Bronx, N. Y.

TEACHER, widely experienced, graduate of the Principia and Cornell University; physical science preferred; best references furnished. MISS RUTH VOORHEES, 310 E. Mill st., Ithaca, N. Y.

TEACHER of mathematics, physics or physical geography, by graduate of the Principia and Cornell University; physical science preferred; best references furnished. MISS RUTH VOORHEES, 310 E. Mill st., Ithaca, N. Y.

WOMAN-Competent, clean, young, colored woman wants employment few hours a week; willing to go to the south; thorough and conscientious all-around worker; wages not as important as opportunity. Address R. C. SHARP, 356 Madison av., Flushing, N. Y.

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## STEAMBOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI AS PICTURESQUE AS YEARS AGO

Craft of Today Offers Novel  
Vacation to Those Who  
Seek Something Unusual in  
Summer Experiences

### UPPER RIVER SCENIC

A BIG Mississippi river "side-wheeler" is about to sail—the noise and confusion of the early morning hours of "shipping up" has settled into the usual last minute hurry and bustle that attends the sailing of a steamer. Have you seen it? Can you ever forget the picture and the peculiar thrill of its first experience or lose the charm of its recollection? Dusky deck-hands, with the characteristic swinging, choppy step of the steamboat "rooster," hurrying along the gang plank with their burdens; clerks, messengers, officers and porters passing and repassing; friends saying good bye, with hasty parting messages or merrily shouting "bon voyage"; a belated passenger stout and warm, running down the levee just in time not to be left! The first gong has already sounded—lines are cast off, and as the last bell rings out the mate calls to the deck-hands "Get aboard there!" The gang plank is hauled up—last lines let go—and with the rattle of the capstan on the forecastle, the deep constant throb of the engines, a long musical blast of the siren whistles, the big steamer swings out into the broad ripples of the greatest river of them all, and you are outbound on a Mississippi river liner through the wonderful "Rhine valley of the new world"—730 miles of it—to St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Burlington, Dubuque, Winona, St. Paul or a hundred other points of scenic, romantic or historic interest.

This inspiring picture of the beginning of a voyage on the Mississippi is painted in the prospectus of one of the steamer companies now operating on the river. Sounds like the old ante-bellum days, doesn't it? To many it will recall the scenes depicted so graphically by Mark Twain, whose laydown home at Hannibal, Mo., is one of the points of interest that the steamers of today pass.

At this time when the vacationist is asking for some trip that is really different from anything he has yet undertaken, his fancy cannot immediately dismiss the question: "Did you ever take a trip on a big Mississippi river steamer?"

Although it presents the interesting geographical spectacle of bisecting the United States, the Mississippi river has come to be regarded as an every-day fixture, a commonplace physical feature of America, when, in fact, it has secured that should make it an asset to the nation as a tourist attraction. Millions of tourists have crossed and recrossed its broad waters on transcontinental railroad trains, looking for the choicest playgrounds of the East and West, little thinking that their ambitions need only be directed to the river flowing silently beneath their feet.

In his "Life on the Mississippi," Mark Twain says:

"We move up the river—always through enchanting scenery, there being no other kind on the upper Mississippi. The water is a beautiful olive green. The majestic bluffs that overlook the river, along through this region, charm one with the grace and variety of their forms, and the soft beauty of their adornment. The steep verdant slope, whose base is at the water's edge, is topped by a lofty rampart of broken turreted rocks, which are exquisitely rich and mellow in color—mainly dark browns and dull greens, but splashed with other tints. And then you have the shining river, winding here and there and yonder, its sweep interrupted at intervals by clusters of wooded islands threaded by silver channels; and you have glimpses of distant villages, asleep upon capes; and of stealthy rafts slipping along in the shade of the forest walls; and of white steamers vanishing around remote points. And it is all as tranquil and reposeful as dreamland, and has nothing this-worldly about it—nothing to hang a fret or a worry upon."

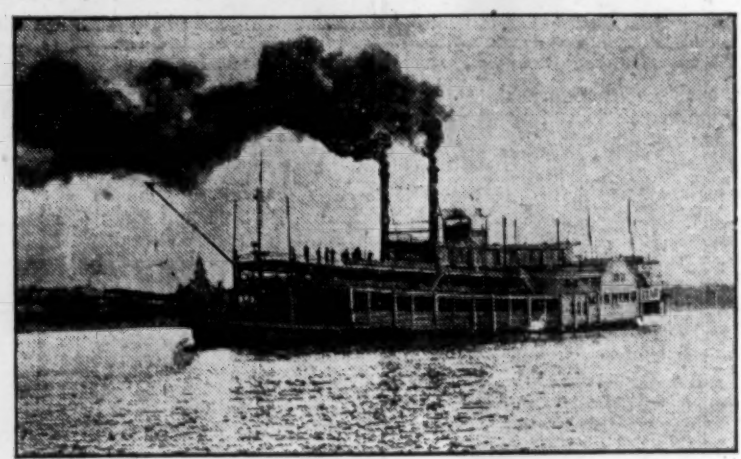
This author, who was a river pilot, knew the beauties of every bend in the stream. Here is his description of a sunset on the river:

"They used the broad smooth river as a canvas, and painted upon it every imaginable dream of color, from the mottled dainties and delicacies of the opal, all the way up, through cumulative intensities, to blinding purple and crimson conflagrations. All the upper Mississippi region has these extraordinary sunsets as a familiar spectacle. It is true sunset land; I am sure no other country can show so good a sight to the name. The sunsets are also said to be exceedingly fine. I do not know."

The scenery and sunsets on the Mississippi river have not changed. Today as of yore the "majestic bluffs" guard the broad sweep of waters. Nestled here and there are a few towns and villages that did not exist, perhaps, in the olden days, but these have only added charm to the scene.

Capt. W. A. Blair of Davenport, Ia., who has sailed these waters many times, is an enthusiast regarding the treasures that await the tourist on the Mississippi. He says:

"The upper Mississippi has unlimited scenic beauty and grandeur. There is a stretch of 250 miles from Sabula to Red Wing, Minn., that was left untouched by the glaciers in their grinding, leveling movement, where high, bald, rocky bluffs rise abruptly from the water's edge to heights of from 400 to 700 feet, and where the river still flows in the bottom of the same old channel that carried the deep majestic stream that drained off



Steamer Morning Star, plying out of Davenport, Ia., is type of Mississippi river excursion boat

old Lake Agassiz, which was as large or larger than Lake Superior.

"Since the lumber business has played out the great fleet of raft steamers has vanished like thieves at the break of day and the Mississippi from Rock Island rapids to the falls of St. Anthony—from Davenport to St. Paul—is left silent, lonely and beautiful."

"There are to be sure a few bright, busy and progressive cities and several lovely little towns nestled in between the hills, but for the most part there is only the quiet and the beauty of the winding river and the everlasting hills, with their bold sharp fronts like sentinels guarding the stream with its wealth of legend and song and story."

"No safer stream to navigate can be found than the Mississippi river above the upper rapids. There are no rocks and very few snags; a gentle current with very little rise or fall. No cotton, hay or inflammable goods is carried on the passenger steamers and boats are so few that collision is not a source of danger. In storm or fog the custom is to land—tie up to avoid grounding."

"No type of boat, in fact no conveyance anywhere, is so well suited to its work and its place as the Mississippi river steamer which gives all the comforts of a home or a good hotel with shaded decks for lounging or playing games, fine dining floors and soft, useful berths. These boats also have spacious deck space for horses, vehicles, household goods, and all kinds of bulky or fragile freight that is liable to injury in shipment by rail, but the freight business is only a small side-line—the true energy and attention of the management and the official crew is given to the passengers in looking after their comfort and entertainment."

The largest and finest steamers now in service on the Mississippi are those that cater to the summer tourist trade to St. Paul and Lake St. Croix. These boats are large and roomy, cool and comfortable, are kept clean, and set good tables. They are built and operated more for comfort than speed. The trip from St. Louis to St. Paul and return takes nine days; that from Davenport six days. The fare on these steamers, including meals and berth, averages \$4 per day.

One of the modern attractions of the

Mississippi is the only dam to cross that mammoth stream—at Keokuk, Ia.—now in the process of construction. This will be one of the largest water power plants in the world, and will have locks as large as those used in the Panama canal. Passing steamers will be lifted 35 feet. At St. Louis the famed Eads bridge is a familiar sight from river boats. The Piasa bluff, upon which prehistoric Indians painted a gigantic picture of a bird, emblematic of some great victory, is another object of attention.

Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, the "tri-cities," with the government arsenal situated in the first named; Lake Pepin and "Maiden Rock," whence Winona leaped into the river, if we may believe the Indian legend; Dubuque, the center of the most picturesque part of the upper river; Nauvoo, the first city built by the Mormons—these summarize only a few of the points which the voyager on a Mississippi river steamer may see and visit from what many consider their most interesting means of approach, the river front and levee.

Massachusetts—First brigade: Second and sixth regiments of infantry; second brigade: fifth and ninth regiments of infantry; first company signal corps; first field hospital and first ambulance company.

Connecticut—First, second and first separate company of infantry; first field company, signal corps; field hospital and ambulance companies.

Maine—Second regiment of infantry.

Vermont—First regiment of infantry.

### BRITAIN PROPOSES NEW OCEAN RULES

NEW YORK—Sydney Buxton, president of the board of trade, says a London despatch to the Herald, announced in the House of Commons Wednesday that the board of trade had framed new rules governing lifesaving precautions on board merchant vessels, based on the recommendations of the committee which had considered the Titanic sinking.

The new rules must, said Mr. Buxton, be approved by the House of Commons before their adoption. Mr. Buxton said there would be no time this session to discuss them or Lord Mersey's report on the Titanic disaster.

### CHICAGO TRACTION MEN TALK STRIKE

CHICAGO—By a unanimous vote the employees of the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Railways Company have refused to renew the present contract with the traction officials and decided to take a strike vote.

One of the modern attractions of the

## MILITIA'S LOCATION IN WAR GAME AND PARTICIPANTS TOLD

Massachusetts troops in the coming war maneuvers in Connecticut will be located in the territory between Derby and Danbury, Conn., and at all times within easy march of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. This information was gained from the talk of Maj. Frederick B. Hacker, U. S. A., who instructed the commissaries and quartermasters of the M. V. M. at the State House yesterday.

According to the orders issued by the war department the "front" will cover towns and cities in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York which are concerned in the plans for the joint maneuvers.

The fifth infantry will assemble in Boston, and the sixth at South Framingham, with the exception of a provisional battalion, which will start from Boston.

Troops will participate as follows: United States army—Fifth infantry; tenth cavalry; second battery, third field artillery; company B, first engineers; fifth company A, signal corps; one aviation section.

New York national guard—First brigade: seventh, twelfth, sixteenth and twenty-first regiments of infantry; second brigade: fourteenth, twenty-third, forty-seventh regiments of infantry; first and second cavalry, engineers, second and battery A, field artillery; twenty-second regiment, engineers; first and second signal corps; first and second field hospital; first and second ambulance corps.

Massachusetts—First brigade: Second and sixth regiments of infantry; second brigade: fifth and ninth regiments of infantry; first company signal corps; first field hospital and first ambulance company.

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# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## DECIDED STRENGTH IS DISPLAYED BY STANDARD ISSUES

Canadian Pacific Rises to a New High Level and Good Gains Are Made by Other Leading Securities

### COPPERS ARE UP

Stocks were active and buoyant at the opening of the New York market this morning. There was good buying of the standard issues and although the market was not broad it was a busy one for the issues traded in. Steel, Union Pacific, Republic Steel and Amalgamated Copper showed pronounced gains during the first few minutes. Canadian Pacific was conspicuously strong, advancing to a new high level.

The remarkable year's earnings exhibit of the company was responsible for the buying of the stock both in New York and London markets. The tone was fairly steady at the end of the first half hour.

There was a good demand for the local copper stocks. Butte & Superior, Lake and Calumet & Hecla made good advances.

Prices continued firm throughout the first half of the session. Canadian Pacific opened up 3/4 at 27 1/2, moved up to 27 3/4, declined 2 points and again advanced. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 109 1/2, and rose to 111 before midday. "So" opened up 1 1/4 at 151 1/2, rose 3/4 further, declined a point and again moved upward. Southern Pacific and St. Paul had good gains.

Of the industrials Steel was most prominent. It opened up 1/4 at 71 1/4 and advanced a good fraction. Harvester opened up 1/2 at 121 and sold well above 123. National Biscuit opened up 1/4 at 141 and advanced a point further during the first half of the session.

Butte & Superior on the local exchange opened up 3/4 at 42 1/2, and after advancing to 44 declined fractionally. Calumet & Hecla opened up a point at 52 1/2, rose to 53 1/2 and lost part of the gain. American Woolen preferred opened up 1/4 at 89 1/4 and declined to 88 1/2 before midday.

Further upward progress was made in the afternoon. Canadian Pacific at the beginning of the last hour had established a new high record. St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Steel, Great Northern preferred and Pacific Telephone were prominent in the advance. Local stocks continued quiet and firm.

LONDON—Although of slow movement the securities markets generally were firm on stock exchange today. Consols incidental to the completion of the monthly settlement turned easier and there was profit taking in home rails.

The feature was a spurt of six points from the closing figure in this market on Wednesday in Canadian Pacific. This obviously is attributed to the favorable results of the year's operations.

Grand Trunks were sympathetically firmer and some improvement was noted in mines and rubbers.

Oil securities appeared to be neglected. American railway shares displayed firmness averaging gains over New York parity.

At 10% De Beers were 1/4 higher. Rio Tinto rose to 7 1/2, a gain of a fraction.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU  
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Friday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday, preceded by rain on the coast tonight.

The disturbance that was central near Black Island yesterday morning has moved but little during the last 24 hours. It has produced severe thunderstorms with heavy local showers from Virginia to Maine. It will probably move out to sea today. Showers were also reported from the southern sections and from Colorado northward to Michigan.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. 69; 10 a. m. 70; noon 70; 2 p. m. 70; 4 p. m. 70; 6 p. m. 70; 8 p. m. 70; 10 p. m. 70; average temperature yesterday, 66.2.

IN OTHER CITIES  
New York 70; Portland, Me. 58; Buffalo 68; Albany 68; Nantucket 72; Pittsburgh 72; Washington 80; Chicago 80; Philadelphia 80; Des Moines 80; Jacksonville 80; Denver 80; San Francisco 80; St. Louis 80; Kansas City 80.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 4:37; High water 1:30 a. m.; 1:27 p. m.; Length of day 14:27.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Ag Chem	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Can	38	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Am Can pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Cities	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Cities pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Car Fndry	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am H & L	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am H & L pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Iron	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Lined Oil	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Smelting	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am T. & E.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am Woolen	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Anacosta	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalpa	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Baldwin	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Baldwin pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Baldwin Loco	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Balt & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
B. & O. pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Brooklyn Union	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Chgo. & N. W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Col Fuel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Con Gas	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Central Leather	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Corn Products	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Ca. Pacific	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Chl & Gt West	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chl & Gt West pf.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chl M & St P.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chl & N. West	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Denver pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Del & Hudson	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Edison	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Edison pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Goldfield	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Guggenheim Ex. Co.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
G. E. Electric	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Gen Motor Co.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gen Motor pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Gen. Elec. pf.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Harvester	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Inspiration	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
"Ill. Central"	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Inter-Met.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int. Met. pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int. Marine	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Paper	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int. Pump	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan City So.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan. & Tex. pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan. & Tex. pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
L. & N.	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
L. & N. pf.	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Loose-Wadsworth	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
L. W. B. Co. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
"Miami"	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
McKays Co. pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Missouri Pacific	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Missouri Pacific pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
M. & St. L.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nat. Enameling	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nat. Enameling pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Nat. Lead	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Nevada Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
N. Y. Central	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
N. Y. Central pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Norfolk & Western	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Norfolk & Western	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Ontario & Western	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Peoples Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
P. & C. & St. L.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Pressed Steel Co.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Pressed Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Ry Steel Spring	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ry. Con.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Republic Steel	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rock Island	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Seaboard	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
"Seas Roebuck"	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2
Seas Roebuck pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Sloss-Shaw & S.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Sloss-Shaw & S. pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Southern Ry.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
St. L. Southwest	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
St. L. Southwest pf.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
St. L. & S. F.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Standard Milling	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Standard Steel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Tennessee Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Texas Pacific	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
The Texas Co.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Third Ave.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
United Ry. Inv. Co.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U. S. Cast I. P.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U. S. Realty & Tr.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Rubber	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Rubber pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Va. Carolina Chem.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wabash	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
West. Maryland	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
West. Maryland pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Western Union	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Western Union pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wisconsin Cent.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Woolworth	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Woolworth pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. SYSTEM

Month	Revenue	Expenses	Net
June	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
May	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
April	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
March	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
February	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
January	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
December	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
November	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
October	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
September	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
August	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539
July	\$2,808,303	\$1,800,764	\$1,007,539

## MAINE CENTRAL

Month	Revenue	Expenses	Net
June	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
May	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
April	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
March	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
February	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
January	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
December	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
November	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
October	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
September	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
August	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
July	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Month	Revenue	Expenses	Net
June	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
May	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
April	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
March	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
February	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
January	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
December	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
November	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,539
October	\$1,007,539	\$600,000	\$407,5



# Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

## LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS OF STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Census Bureau Will Issue Bulletin Showing Importance of Production of Various Farm Animals and Dairy Products in Commonwealth

WASHINGTON—Statistics for live stock products for Massachusetts are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce and labor.

The returns for live-stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the production of the calendar year 1910. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live-stock products for the reason that the net value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter cannot be calculated from the census returns. The reasons are set forth in detail below.

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 27,193, but the number which reported the production of any kind of dairy products in 1910 was only 26,349. That there should be this small difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 25,713 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 163,967. The amount of milk reported was 86,304,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows on these farms in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 528 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient, and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the census bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$16,188,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

A very large proportion of the milk produced in Massachusetts is sold as such. Comparatively little cream or butter fat is sold. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at \$1,041,000.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1909 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1909 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the present census. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. There was a material decrease between 1909 and 1909 in the amount of butter made, but a marked relative increase in the production of cheese, which, however, is still comparatively small.

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Massachusetts on April 15, 1910, was 22,699, representing a decrease of 3 per cent, as compared with the number on June 1, 1909 (33,860). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 21,667 fleeces, weighing 127,897 pounds, and valued at \$33,670. Of these totals about one sixth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was about 38 per cent less than in 1909. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 5.9 pounds, as compared with 5.6 pounds in 1909, and the average value per pound was 26 cents, as compared with 21 cents in 1909.

Although 201 farmers reported 1251 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 35 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 536 fleeces, weighing 1695 pounds and valued at \$599. Although the production is still unimportant, some increase is shown over that in 1909. Many farmers who have goats do not produce goat hair or mohair, but it is believed that the report is somewhat short of the actual production.

The total number of fowls on Massachusetts farms on April 15, 1910, was 1,798,000. Of the 28,154 farms reporting fowls, 2814 did not report any eggs produced in 1909 and 3727 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 13,306,000 dozens, valued at \$4,026,000. According to the twelfth census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 12,929,000 dozens, the value being \$2,571,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules returned fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 14,145,000 dozens, valued at \$4,280,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as in the case of eggs, was 3,212,000 fowls, valued at \$2,411,000; the corre-

sponding value for 1899 was \$1,408,000. Although 1507 farms reported 7464 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 645 of these farms, with 2037 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 96,802 pounds of honey, valued at \$18,806, and 1019 pounds of wax, valued at \$370; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

The total value of domestic animals sold during the year was \$5,014,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$1,006,000, making an aggregate of \$6,020,000. The value of animals purchased was \$4,887,000, the excess in the value of animals sold and slaughtered over that of those purchased being \$1,134,000. The amount by which the sales including the value of animals slaughtered, exceeded the purchases is, however, by no means the net product of the business of raising animals on farms. The true net product of a given year could be ascertained only by taking (1) the value of animals on hand at the beginning of the year plus the amount paid for animals purchased during the year and subtracting from (2) the value of animals on hand at the end of the year plus the receipts from sale of animals and the value of those slaughtered during the year. It is quite impossible by census methods to obtain accurately the necessary data for such a calculation.

The value of the cattle and calves sold during 1909 represented over 70 per cent of the total value of animals sold. It is noteworthy that the number of horses purchased by Massachusetts farmers during the year materially exceeded the number sold by them, indicating that the Massachusetts farmers do not raise enough horses to meet their own requirements.

The census of 1900 called only for the receipts from sale of all domestic animals and the total value of those slaughtered during 1909, which amounted, respectively, to \$1,284,000 and \$932,000, the receipts from sales being less than one fourth as great as in 1909.

## TEXAS ASSURED OF GREAT CROPS FOR THIS YEAR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Crop statistics compiled by the Express covering more than 51,000 square miles in southwest Texas show Texas this year will produce more corn than ever before in the history of the state. The crop is already made and no loss can ensue from adverse weather conditions.

In cotton, Texas will produce at least 4,000,000 bales or about one third of the world's supply. Cotton needs rain in most sections of the "belt" but even without any more moisture the crop will exceed that of 1911.

There is little change in the acreage over last year, but the new land brought under cultivation will yield a superior crop. With a timely rain the acreage planted to cotton will yield from one half to three quarters of a bale to the acre. In many sections of the irrigated land a bale to an acre will be produced. Cattlemen have gathered easily \$17,500,000 for the first seven months' shipments and the sheep will easily run the livestock receipts for Texas up to \$20,000,000. Hogs are scarce and Texas is exhausted of the supply so far as commercial quantities are concerned. Forage and grain crops are abundant and with alfalfa at \$20 a ton f. o. b. Texas, common points, farmers will enjoy the best year of the last decade.

Milo maize, kafir corn and sorghum will be produced in record breaking quantities this year. There has been a large increase in the forage in the truck farming and the yield in every line is large, especially onions, the value of which crop is more than \$3,000,000.

## BROWN BROS. CERTIFICATES

NEW YORK—From recent activity and price movement the market apparently sees something of good for the Brown Bros. 6 per cent Virginia debt certificates in the recently adopted platform of the Democratic party of West Virginia. The delegates pledged themselves to an early settlement of the problem which has been hanging fire in the courts so many years.

The case dates back to April 17, 1861, when Virginia joined the confederacy. Western Virginia, loyal to the union, formed itself into a state in May, 1862, and agreed to assume certain of the old Virginia state debt prior to Jan. 1, 1861. The matter finally came to the supreme court, which in March, 1911, ordered West Virginia to pay \$7,182,500 with interest since 1862 as its portion. The settlement of the amount of this interest is the point in speculation and this is to be settled by a master in conference with the two states.

It was expected that at the last Legislature the matter would be settled, but delay was granted West Virginia until the next session of the Legislature, January, 1913. At that time it is expected that West Virginia will be able to make some offer of settlement.

## FIXING A CAUSE FOR INCREASED COST OF LIVING

NEW YORK—Concerning the high cost of living the National City Bank of New York says in its August circular:

"It is difficult to understand why so much mystery should be made over the rising cost of living in view of the revelations of the last census. There has never been in the history of the world a parallel to the rapid settlement of the United States. Nowhere else has there been such a vast area of fertile lands, with an admirable climate, situated upon parallel lines of latitude and inducements for migration from there. Capital came readily to build railroads, and population followed in to find homes. The result was a development which made the United States the most important factor in the world's markets for food and raw materials.

"No further back than 1880 we were an essentially rural people, with most of our population dependent directly upon agriculture. Including all towns of less than 2500 in the rural classification, the distribution of our population as shown by the last four censuses has been as follows:

	1910	1900	1890	1880
Urban	46.3	40.5	36.1	29.5
Rural	53.7	59.5	63.9	70.5

"As a purveyor of food supplies to the importing countries of Europe, we are a steadily diminishing factor, and the result is seen in the rise of prices there. While the population of this country increases 21 per cent between the last two censuses, the aggregate acreage of all the cereal crops increased only 3.5 per cent, and the actual yield in 1909 was but 1.6 per cent greater than in 1899. The country produced 58.4 bushels of cereals (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, kafir corn, and rice), per head of population in 1899, and only 46.1 bushels in 1909. Corn is the chief net producing crop and the corn crop of the United States is 75 per cent of the corn crop of the world. The acreage in 1909 was but 3.7 per cent greater than the acreage of 1899, and the yield was actually less.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Public service commission has authorized Erie Railroad Company to issue \$2,160,000 in gold equipment trust obligations.

New York Journal of Commerce estimates value of this year's cereal crops at \$3,658,000,000, an increase of \$206,000,000 over a year ago.

Clearing house exchanges in New York for July aggregated \$7,625,884,617, against \$7,961,091,461 in June, and \$7,515,816,424 in July, 1911.

It is proposed to issue in France \$750,000 in first debentures of the Tennessee Northeastern & Jamestown Company. The bonds will bear 5 per cent and be issued at 485 francs.

American Trust Company has purchased the four-story brick building in City square, Charleston, now utilized by its Bunker Hill branch. Property was formerly owned by City Trust Company.

Prof. Henry E. Armstrong in the London Times says that the expense of manufacturing synthetic rubber is too great, as yet, to make it practical, and that the primary difficulty in manufacturing artificial rubber is to find a suitable raw material.

Business on the New York stock exchange, for July was the smallest of any single month since the middle of 1911. The largest single day's trading was 562,862 on July 8, and the smallest day was on July 30, when 129,012 shares changed hands.

Alabama & New Orleans Transportation Company with \$500,000 stock and bond issue of \$2,000,000, has been organized to develop coal business between Alabama and New Orleans. Company has ordered 15 self-propelling steel coal barges. Phineas W. Sprague of Boston is president.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$26,654,680	\$24,863,914
Balances	1,315,848	1,099,367

United States sub treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$51,370.

## ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Central Railway of Brazil has ordered 10 locomotives and Paulista Railway of Brazil three locomotives from American Locomotive Company. Virginian Railway has ordered 700 all-steel hopper cars from Pressed Steel Car Company. Southern Railway has ordered 650 freight cars from Lorain Car Works, of Lenoir City, Tenn.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 50% c. Mexican dollars, 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver, 27 9-16d., off 3-16d.

## INLAND STEEL COMPANY

GARY, Ind.—The Inland Steel Company will erect 65 modern by-product coke ovens adjoining its Indiana Harbor plant.

## A DEPARTMENT OF FARM IMPROVEMENT WORK ESTABLISHED

Southern Railway Announces Plan for Agricultural Development Along the Lines of Its System

## A BIG UNDERTAKING

WASHINGTON—President Finley of the Southern Railway Company, announced Wednesday that the management of that company, realizing the great opportunity for increasing the prosperity of the territory traversed by its lines through building up soil productivity and increasing the average crop yield per acre, has decided to organize a department of farm improvement work to be in operation on Sept. 1. This department will work on the cooperative plan, first adopted by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States agricultural department. It will aim to show to the farmers what they can do on their own lands and with their own resources. This plan has been followed with marked success by the Southern Railway cotton culture department in the territory along the line of the advance of the Mexican cotton boll weevil. It is now proposed to extend the work over the system generally and to adapt it to the peculiar conditions of each locality.

The cotton culture department is to be merged into the department of farm improvement work and T. O. Plunkett, who has been general agent of the cotton culture department, is to be at the head of the new organization with the title of manager of farm improvement work. His office will be in Atlanta, Ga., and three assistant managers of farm improvement work will be appointed to be located at advantageous points. A force of field agents will be appointed to visit farmers in their respective localities and cooperate with them for the exhibiting of those methods of culture and soil treatment which may be expected to produce the best results in the way of increased crop yields. This work will be carried on in cooperation with the state commissioners of agriculture, the state agricultural colleges and the United States agricultural department. It will be entirely free of cost to farmers wishing to avail themselves of it in the territory traversed by the lines of the Southern Railway, Alabama Great Southern Railroad, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, Georgia Southern & Florida Railway, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Northern Alabama Railway, Southern Railway in Mississippi and Virginia & Southwestern Railway.

The work of the department of farm improvement work is to be entirely separate from that of the Southern Railway land and industrial department which, as heretofore, will carry on its cooperative work for the location of industries and farm settlers and for the general development of the territory traversed by the lines of the Southern Railway system.

Speaking of the department of farm improvement work President Finley said: "Its purpose is to be broadly helpful to the farmers in the territory traversed by our lines. I can conceive of nothing that would be more beneficial to the southeastern states than a substantial increase in the average yield of farm crops such as it is the aim of the department of farm improvement work to endeavor to bring about. The increased prosperity of the farmers would be reflected in all lines of business. I believe, therefore, that all those interested in the development of our section who are in a position to aid in this movement can very properly do so. The state commissioners of agriculture, state agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing valuable work and the newspapers of the Southeast which give special attention to the publication of the advice of recognized experts on agricultural matters are most helpful. It shall be the policy of our department of farm improvement work to cooperate with all these agencies and to seek their cooperation."

## AN INCREASE IN COPPER STOCKS

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the English and French stocks of copper on July 31 increased 857 tons, while copper supplies afloat increased 793 tons, making a net total increase in the visible supply of 1650 tons to 45,163 tons, against 43,513 tons on July 15, 41,763 tons on June 30, 42,863 tons on June 15, 44,813 tons on May 31, 46,338 tons on May 15, 49,938 tons on May 1, 49,001 tons on April 15, 50,342 tons on March 31, and 47,496 tons on July 31, 1911.

The estimated stocks in Hamburg and Rotterdam decreased 168 tons to 5891 tons, comparing with 6059 tons on July 15, 6858 tons on June 30, 7708 tons on June 15, 8254 tons on May 31, 9379 tons on May 15, 10,121 tons on April 30, 10,650 tons on April 15, 10,900 tons on March 31, 11,100 tons on March 15, 11,500 tons on Feb. 29, 12,700 tons on Feb. 14, 13,100 tons on Jan. 31 and 13,450 tons on Jan. 15 last.

## BRISK MONEY MARKET LIKELY

CHICAGO—President Smith, of Northern Trust Company, says, "I think we shall have a brisk money market in the fall. It may be, though, that preparation on the part of the banks will result in discounting a condition which, at present, indicates close money. But crops promise to be unusually large, and to move them will require a great deal of money."

"In a three weeks trip through the Northwest I found no one who cared to talk politics. I saw men of affairs in their several communities, but their interest in which political party might win was so small that they did not speak of it."

## BREAK IN JULY WHEAT

CHICAGO—Five minutes before closing time Wednesday July wheat broke eight cents. The break came so unexpectedly that the traders were plunged into confusion. July wheat opened at 90 1/2 cents, then advanced to \$1 and closed at 92 cents.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC'S GREAT GROWTH WITHOUT PARALLEL

Both Gross and Net Earnings in Seven Years Have Increased About One Hundred Per Cent—An Eighteen Per Cent Gain During Last Year

Earning \$123,000,000 gross and \$43,000,000 net in the year to June 30, Canadian Pacific finished a seven-year period of earning growth without parallel in railroad history.

One requires little more than the appended table to appreciate the wonderful extent of Canadian's expansion:

Year	Gross	Net
1912	\$123,000,000	\$43,000,000
1911	104,167,808	36,090,830
1910	94,980,480	33,839,950
1909	76,315,210	22,853,571
1908	71,284,174	21,292,366
1907	72,217,328	25,303,309
1906	61,000,758	22,973,312

Both items have increased just about 100 per cent. There have been many instances of mushroom railroad growth on this side of the border. The Harriman, the Hill lines, Atchafalaya and even the smaller roads, specializing in a certain commodity or class of traffic, have made some remarkable history. But never has the equal of the foregoing or anything closely approaching it, been witnessed.

Gross in the last year gained \$19,200,000, or 18 per cent. On this side of the border Great Northern's gross increased \$4,567,665. Not another large system operating west of the Mississippi added to its revenue last year. Union lost about \$3,000,000, St. Paul \$2,000,000, Southern Pacific, Burlington and Northwestern over \$1,000,000 each.

Canadian Pacific's net increased \$6,000,000, or 18 per cent. Great Northern's net increased \$4,900,000, or 25 per cent. But Great Northern's increase might more properly be termed a recovery as the 1912 net was only a trifle larger than that of 1906. Great Northern was alone in adding to its net, on this side, Union losing nearly \$4,000,000, Southern Pacific

## SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 1)  
Akron, O.—G. C. Marsh of Wagoner & Marsh; Brew.  
Baltimore, Md.—Charles Rose; U. S. Cleveland—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford Co.; Brew.  
Chicago—E. A. Brown and A. Sachs of The Boston Store; Essex.  
El Paso, Tex.—Hayman Krupp.  
Evansville, Ind.—W. E. Hinkley of Hinkley Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Havana, Cuba—F. Solaris; U. S.  
Macon, Ga.—Mr. Dennis of Danenberg Co.  
Memphis, Tenn.—E. L. Goldbaum; Essex.  
New York—P. Seizer of The Boston Store; Essex.  
Omaha, Neb.—F. P. Kirkendahl of Kirkendahl & Co.; Tour.  
Philadelphia—H. E. Herkner of Thatcher & Co.; U. S.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. Buch of Buch Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian-Barber Shoe Co.; Adams.  
Salt Lake City, Utah—Ben Davis of Leavitt, Shaw & Co.; Essex.  
San Francisco, Cal.—M. S. Nickelsburg of Cabn, Nickelsburg & Co.; Lenox.  
St. Louis, Mo.—P. N. Smith of Smith & Co.; Essex.  
Lynchburg, Va.—P. N. Smith of Smith & Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—P. N. Smith of Smith & Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—P. N. Smith of Smith & Co.; Essex.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Among the leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

London, Eng.—C. Bridges of T. M. Bros. & Co.; Essex.  
Lynchburg, Va.—P. N. Smith of Smith & Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—P. N. Smith of Smith & Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis, Mo.—P. N. Smith of Smith & Co.; Essex.

## AN INCREASE IN COPPER STOCKS

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## LOUISIANA CANE CROP

NEW ORLEANS—Louisiana cane districts have had the best two weeks of the season during the latter half of July. Although the crop is still a month behind, it is growing vigorously. Last season's crop is finally computed at 316,000 long tons. The single parish of St. Mary produced 100,000,000 pounds of sugar. Average output per sugar factory was slightly above 3,600,000 pounds. Average yield per ton of cane ground was 119 pounds of sugar. There were 210 factories in operation, compared with 207 in 1910. Old crop sugars are scarce, and new crop sugars are three months distant.

## ADVANCES IN IRON

PITTSBURGH—Another sharp turn in iron is noted through sale of about 15,000 tons of basic at \$14, valley, or \$14.00, Pittsburgh, the highest in many months. Some sales of No. 2 foundry were made at \$13.75, valley, or \$14.65, Pittsburgh, an advance of 10 to 15 cents in a single day.

## The Public Service Corporation Bond

Bonds of Public Service Corporation meeting the requirements of our organization have proven satisfactory investments.

The income from them, about 5 per cent, is generous, considering the strength of the security. Their marketability is steadily improving owing to their growing popularity.

We have been identified with Public Service Corporation Bonds for more than 25 years.

Full information regarding many different issues will be sent upon request.

N. W. Harris & Co

Incorporated 35 Federal Street Boston

## AMERICAN WOOLEN SPRING SELLING STARTS OUT WELL

As the spring selling season of American Woolen is only a fortnight old and barely 50 per cent of the big company's selling lines have been put forward, it is rather early to forecast definitely the outlook for business. The initial bookings thus far, however, have been very satisfactory at the eastern end; news from the western markets is not yet available.

From all of the "straws" emanating from the selling markets it is fairly safe to say that the 1912 season sales will be exceeded only by the 1909 record figures. All of the staple lines are going well and it is a noticeable fact that this year again sees little discrimination by buyers between worsteds and woolsens, whereas only a few years ago the latter dragged heavily. American Woolen with its 35 mills—the Rochdale products are offered for the first time this season—is naturally in a position to benefit by such a broad-gauged demand.

American Woolen, as is its custom, did book a few orders before the formal opening, but contrary to the impression existing in some quarters, it did not sell these goods at less than the opening prices. They were all booked "at value," which always means the prices at which the goods actually open—in this case from 7 1/2 cents to 20 cents a yard higher than last year.

There is little doubt that the second half of 1912 will witness a marked rebound in American Woolen's net profits, enough to compensate for some of the first half year's losses caused by the strike. The 7 per cent dividend will be earned with a safe margin to spare.

Concerning present business conditions of American Woolen, President William M. Wood says:

"The fact that only half of the company's lines have been opened thus far makes it a little early yet to speak of the situation as a whole. Such lines of goods as the company have opened have met with unqualified success. There are lines yet to be opened from which we expect even greater success and there are still other lines the time for opening on which has not yet been determined. On the whole, the outlook for running the company's mills full capacity is very promising. Both our woolen and worsted goods are selling equally satisfactorily."

## PROSPERITY IN WESTERN CANADA

CALGARY, Alberta, Can.—Dr. Paul Faber, immigrant commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, in an interview today, said: "Prospects for an excellent harvest throughout the Canadian Northwest have never been better. The wave of prosperity spreading through western Canada seems to increase daily, and the concentrated activity of the leading men in the West, combined with the liberal subsidy of European capital, makes the development of the natural resources of the Canadian west an absolute certainty, and at present we are looking forward to the opening of unlimited oil fields in the close proximity to Calgary."

"Mr. Segur, who was for many years identified with a California oil industry, has discovered oil deposits near Okotoks, about 30 miles southwest from here, and a company of leading business men is financing this proposition. They expect to have an outfit and drillers from California here within a fortnight, and everything indicates that we are going to have a repetition of California and Oklahoma."

## SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department  
THE MONITOR  
BOSTON  
MASS.



# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## ROYAL SOCIETY'S LONG SERVICE CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Distinguished men from all countries of the world are celebrating in London the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Society whose charter of incorporation was granted on July 15, 1662, by Charles II.

The president, Sir Archibald Geikie, and the treasurer, Sir Alfred Kempe, presented the King with a copy of the two memorial volumes which have been prepared in connection with the anniversary. This memorial is a facsimile of the signatures of the society's charter book, from the signature of Charles himself, to the signatures of those fellows who were elected in 1912. An excellent preface has been prepared for the book by Sir Archibald Geikie.

Though the Royal Society obtained its charter in 1662, its origin can be traced to an earlier date. The Rev. Dr. Wallis, mathematician and theologian, says that about the year 1645 "divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy and other parts of human learning, and particularly of what hath been called the new philosophy, or experimental philosophy," were in the habit of meeting to discuss those subjects with which the Royal Society is associated. Wallis has preserved the names of some of these men, among them being Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, who, according to Whewell, did more to diffuse the Copernican system in England than anyone else; Dr. John Goldard, who is said to have made the first telescope in England; Dr. George East, the friend of Hervey; and Dr. Merrit.

These early meetings were held sometimes in Dr. Goldard's rooms in Wood street, at other times in Cheapside, and at Gresham college. After the Civil war some of the members of the society removed to Oxford and others remained in London, meetings of a similar nature being held in each city.

### Signatures Interest

The interest in the memorial lies in the signatures. Prince Rupert, who introduced the mezzotint into England, signs his name with a flourish on the same page as Charles II, and James, Duke of York. After a few pages, which are blank, Pepys' name may be seen. Elias Ashmole, one of the earliest English Freemasons, signs his name early in the book. He was the founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Then follows the names of the philosopher Locke, of Isaac Newton, and of Hans Sloane who succeeded Sir Isaac as President. The book in fact contains names representing a great variety of interests, men of science, politicians, writers, painters, ecclesiastics, and poets.

The celebrations took the form of a service in Westminster Abbey and a banquet at the Guildhall. The service at Westminster Abbey was in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Royal Society and was attended by members and representatives of other learned societies and universities at home and abroad. The Dean, Dr. Ryle, gave a short address based on I Esdras (V. 38, "But truth abideth, and is strong for ever").

In the evening a banquet was given at the Guildhall. The President, Sir Archibald Geikie, had on his right the prime minister and on his left M. G. Lippman, president of the French academy. Among many other distinguished guests there were present the archbishops of Canterbury and York, Lord Morley, Prof. Dr. W. Waldeyer of the Berlin academy, and Dr. A. H. Hadley, president of Yale University.



(Copyright "Camera-Portrait" by Hoppe, London)  
SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE  
President of the Royal Society which is celebrating its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary

bury and York, Lord Morley, Prof. Dr. W. Waldeyer of the Berlin academy, and Dr. A. H. Hadley, president of Yale University.

### Guildhall Appropriate

In proposing the toast for the evening the prime minister said that the anniversary they were met to celebrate was appropriately commemorated in this Guildhall, for the Royal Society of London for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge—to give it its original title—though it had become eminently a national institution, had at the same time peculiarly close associations with the city of London. In the first charter permission was given to the society to assemble "in a college or other public place or hall within the city of London or in any convenient place within 10 miles of the city."

The record of the society began with the influence of Francis Bacon, but though it could trace its ancestry to him, the actual figure of the "pious founder" was to be found in a very different place. Strange as it might seem, the society was the most vital, if not the most characteristic monument to Charles II. Charles not only founded the society but took an active interest in its proceedings and frequently asked for its advice.

The roll of the society contained the names of England's worthiest children in the wide field of work which was comprised in the original project of this foundation—the Royal Society honored them and was honored by them. It had grown with the growth of England but had advanced with advance of science; it stood now, after 250 years firmly established in the confidence of the nation and respect of the world, still fruitful, still vital in the cause of human progress and human light.

## DEGREES CONFERRED ON MANY MEMBERS OF ROYAL SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—A number of members of the Royal Society, who have been attending the meetings in London, visited the University of Cambridge. The party, numbering about 80, were received by Lord Rayleigh, the chancellor, and R. F. Scott, master of St. John's College, the vice-chancellor.

At mid-day the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred on a group of these savants: Prof. Edwin Brant Frost, scientific director of the Yerkes observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, U. S. A., and professor of astrophysics in the University of Chicago; Marchese Emanuele Paterno di Sessa, professor of chemistry in the University of Rome; Prof. Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov, professor of physiology and director of the physiological laboratory in the University of St. Petersburg; Prof. Charles Emile Picard, professor of higher analysis and algebra in the University of Paris; Prof. Geheimer Regierungsrat Heinrich Rubens, professor of physics in the University of Berlin and Prof. Johannes Eugenius Plow Warming, formerly professor of botany in the University of Copenhagen.

The recipients, who took a part in the chancellor's procession from the library to the Senate house wearing their state robes, were introduced to the chancellor by the public orator in the usual Latin speech. Prof. Brant Frost receiving an especially cordial welcome.

## OWNERS OF WHEAT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA DISPOSED TO HOLD

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Notwithstanding the comparatively high price for wheat now ruling holders of grain in South Australia do not appear to be disposed to sell freely. The quantity of wheat required for food and seed locally for 12 months is estimated at 4,250,000 bushels. Deducting this from last year's yield of 20,352,720 bushels leaves a surplus for export of 16,102,720 bushels.

The crop movement this season (which began on Dec. 1) to all importing centers, including interstate, covers approximately 9,817,502 bushels of wheat and 22,682 tons of flour, representing in all 10,951,003 bushels, leaving at the end of May a balance out of the last crop of 5,151,117 bushels available for shipment.

CAIRNS TABLELAND PRAISED  
(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—W. B. Joyner of the forestry department, who recently inspected the timber reserves on the Cairns tableland, states that the vast extent of scrub country presents the soundest proposition for closer settlement in the state. It is only a matter of a few years when each selection of 160 to 200 acres will be the home of prosperous families engaged in dairy and mixed farming.

## ABSENCE OF STRONG OPPOSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA IS DEPLORED

Botha Ministry Considered to Have Not Done Badly in View of Great Task, but in Strength Is Its Weakness

### COUNTRY PROSPERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAPETOWN, S. A.—If it be true that "happy is the country which has no history," then is South Africa indeed unhappy. But it seems as if the Union of South Africa is to prove an exception, for there are few countries which have packed so much history into the last 30 years or so, and are yet in so prosperous a condition.

In the modern history of the country alone, we have Majuba, the Jameson raid, the three tragic years of war, reconciliation, the Union and now the building up and construction of a state. And as a result of all this travail we find General Botha, one of the leaders of the Boer republics, as prime minister of the British dominion, backed by a large and all too large majority. It is too large because it is never good for any party to have such an overwhelming amount of power as the South African party has at present.

The ministry have on the whole done well for it is no easy task to administer four large provinces, with many conflicting interests which have in the past been accustomed to consider only themselves, and to have a provincial rather than a national point of view. It is indeed a kind of "marriage a quatre" and as all the world knows marriage invariably necessitates some give and take, some compromise, and some adjustment. Therefore it was hardly to be expected that the first Union ministry would make no mistakes, especially as most of the cabinet have had no very wide experience of parliamentary procedure.

### Work Was Rushed

Parliament has been sitting since January, and has only just come to an end, and, in spite of its long session, the work at the last has been rushed and has lacked thoroughness and deliberation, owing to the growing impatience of the members at the length of the session. A cabinet crisis occurred a few weeks ago which also aided in delaying the despatch of business.

The treasurer, Mr. Hull, resigned, owing to differences with Mr. Sauer, the minister of railways, complaining that he, and indeed the whole cabinet, were not kept informed of the expenditure incurred for new railways and the improving of old ones. Mr. Hull really resigned more, it seems, because of the influence which Mr. Sauer has over the Cape Colony members, who would prove most inconvenient if alienated, than because the ministry as a whole disagreed with him.

The incident disclosed the fact that all the ministers were working as it were in water-tight compartments, and that the prime minister had much too little control over the cabinet. Had the opposition been stronger the ministry would most certainly have gone out of office, such a sorry spectacle did they present. As it is a reconstruction of the cabinet is to take place almost immediately and it will be interesting to watch developments and take note of the undercurrents which, though unseen, play so large a part in the calculations of the captain who steers the ship of state.

A good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused by some of the government appointments which show a strong party feeling, but remembering the great mass of back-voted Boers, generally speaking narrow and ignorant as regards their outlook, who compose the majority and press for these appointments, it is easy to understand how difficult it must be to brush aside all party considerations, and choose the right man because it is right.

### Expenditure Lavish

The expenditure too has been very lavish and the Union buildings in Pretoria where the administration has its abode will be one of the finest in the world when finished. This is all very well, but in a young country crying out for roads, and railways and bridges, it seems somewhat out of place. The difficulty lies in the fact that the opposition being so weak, the government can really do exactly as it pleases, for it always commands a large and somewhat unquestioning majority. It would be of the greatest benefit to the country if a moderate party could be formed from both sides of the house which would hold the balance in their hand and so insure better legislation.

An important defense bill has been passed which will provide the Union with the means and the trained men for self-defense, the headquarters being in Bloemfontein.

The English and Dutch language enjoy equal rights and there is no doubt that this has helped to bring the two peoples together and destroy bitterness, but at the same time it is a cumbersome business, all notices, government books,

## LOAN OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IS MADE TO OXFORD

(Special to the Monitor)  
OXFORD, England—Seventy carefully selected Sanskrit MSS. which have been handed over to the Bodleian professor of Sanskrit at Oxford by a representative of Messrs. Keymer, Son & Co. have been lent to the University of Oxford by his highness Maharajah Sir Chandra Shum Shere Yung Bahadur Rana, G. C. B., prime minister of Nepal, who in 1909 presented a very valuable collection of 6300 Sanskrit MSS. to the Bodleian library.

The MSS. which for the most part consist of palm leaves, are of priceless value either on palaeographic grounds or on account of their rarity. Some of the MSS. dating from between 700 to 1400 A. D. are older than any Sanskrit MSS. obtainable in India itself. They are to be reproduced by the rotograph and collotype processes, a grant for the purpose having been voted by the administrators of the Max Muller memorial fund.

The Bodleian library, which already possesses by far the largest collection of Sanskrit MSS. in the west, will, with these productions, become the richest library in the world in palaeographical specimens of Sanskrit MSS.

## INCREASE IN NAVAL VOTE IS DISTURBING TO SMALL NAVY MEN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER — A supplementary naval estimate of £290,000 has been presented to Parliament, making a total for the year of £45,075,400, as compared with £44,392,500 for last year. The effect of this supplementary estimate will be to increase the personnel of the fleet by 1500 men, bringing up the total to 137,500; to provide additional armaments to the extent of £200,000, and to increase the shipbuilding program by £211,000.

The amount of this estimate falls considerably short of that which the small navy supporters of the government feared, but it is still sufficiently large to have caused them some uneasiness. Upon its issue, they met in the House of Commons, and passed a resolution stating that though they viewed the proposed increase with grave concern and regarded the expenditure as beyond the requirements of the situation, they would postpone making any decision until it was known whether the new vote involved any departure from the statements made by the first lord in introducing the estimates.

As the vote will have the full support of the opposition, the Radical members are perfectly safe in voting against it without any fear of causing inconvenience to the cabinet.

## BRITISH AVIATION TRIALS TO BEGIN EARLY IN MONTH

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The war office aviation contests will be carried out during the early part of August on Salisbury Plain, in the direction of Knighton and Alton Downs, a large expanse of bare country lying to the west of the river Avon and within easy reach of Bulford station on the London & Southwestern railway.

All the machines which are to take part in the competition have to be delivered by Aug. 1, and the trials will commence a few days later. Originally 32 machines were entered, but it is probable that the number actually taking part in the competition will not be more than some 26. Arrangements have been made for a visit of members of the House of Commons on Aug. 8.

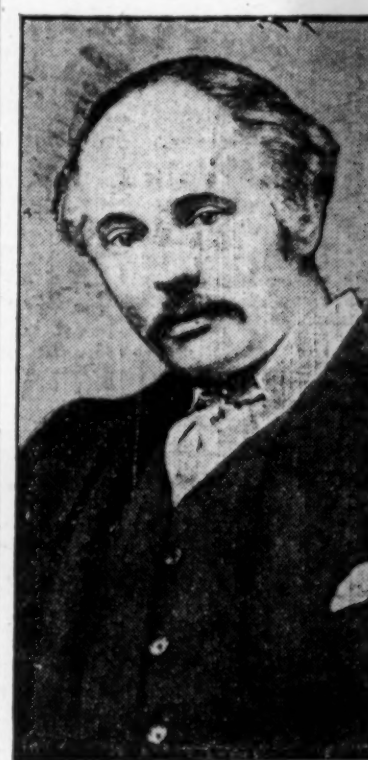
(Special to the Monitor)  
SALISBURY, Eng.—The war office aviation competitions on Salisbury Plain are expected to last for five weeks. Thirty-two machines will be flown for the war office prizes, and most of the world's leading aviators will pilot the machines, including Grahame-White, Hamel, Von Blaskki, Simon, Salmel, Pizey, Ewen, Parke, Fischer, and officers of the royal flying corps.

KANO SHUT TO MISSIONS  
(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The secretary for the colonies has declined to give permission for active missionary work to be carried on at Kano, a great Muhammadan center in northern Nigeria.

laws, etc., have to be printed in both languages, and many of the announcements made in the House have likewise to be repeated.

Notwithstanding the many criticisms that are justly made the government has not done altogether badly, when the great difficulties, difficulties of race, of color, of language and of interest are taken into consideration, but the one thing, for the moment, most necessary is a strong opposition and here as indeed everywhere the cry is for straight and strong politicians.

## NEW EDITOR TAKES OVER DIRECTION OF EDINBURGH REVIEW



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)  
HAROLD COX

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The current number of the Edinburgh Review is the first under the editorship of Harold Cox. Mr. Cox is the latest of a long line of distinguished men which began with Jeffreys and included Macvey Napier and Sir George Cornwall Lewis.

The great "blue and buff" review is now in the one hundred and tenth year of its existence, and it would be difficult to exaggerate its influence on the fortunes of the Whig party it was founded to support, or on those of the Liberal party which succeeded it.

It has seen a vast number of famous contributors of whom perhaps the best known was Lord Macaulay. Its influence on literature has been perhaps greater than its influence on politics, and Harold Cox will no doubt prove an able successor to those who have gone before him. No doubt the new editor will bring about changes in the policy of the Review, and make it a worthy supporter of the side which it will champion in the immediate future.

## INDIAN CHIEFTAIN IS INSISTING UPON HONESTY POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)  
SIMLA, India—A preface of no little interest, written by the Maharajah Scindia himself, is appended to the annual administration report of the Gwalior state, and in it the Maharajah, who is one of the leading native princes of this country, points out that he has endeavored to make the motto "Honesty is the best policy" the ruling principle of the various departments of the state administration.

The Maharajah has words of praise for many of the latter, but in his remarks with regard to the remaining departments he shows that the report is by no means a perfunctory business, for he indulges in some very plain speaking and has some very candid criticisms to offer. As was pointed out recently in these columns a new type of native chieftain has arisen, and the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior may be taken as representative of this type.

## MADRAS FIGURES SHOW EMIGRATION

(Special to the Monitor)  
MADRAS, India—Returns recently issued with regard to the emigration of indentured and free laborers from the Madras presidency show that 2970 of the former left for Natal before the stoppage of emigration to that colony on June 30 last. There was no emigration to Mauritius or the Seychelles, nor was there any to the French colonies, but emigration to Trinidad and Fiji went on intermittently throughout the year.

During the period under review 1637 emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 224,400; 208 returned from Mauritius with Rs. 2870; 101 from Fiji with Rs. 7455; and 37 from the French settlement of Reunion with Rs. 520.

In the case of free or non-regulated emigration it appears that 109,180 laborers embarked for the Straits Settlements, as compared with 85,015 in 1910. The increase was accounted for by the higher rates of wages prevailing in the Straits Settlements and the rubber plantations of the Malay States.

### STURDY PONIES SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Schemes have recently been elaborated aiming at the revival of some of the hardy native breeds of horses and ponies in Scotland and Wales.

## ROYALIST ACTIVITIES DISTURBING MADRID RATHER THAN LISBON

Invasion of Portugal Has Not Only Proved Failure but Spanish Government Is Stated to Be Involved

### ARMS STAMPED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LISBON, Portugal—The invasion of Portugal by the columns organized by Paiva Conceiro has not only proved a hopeless failure, but a very awkward question for the Spanish government to explain.

The arms and ammunition captured by the Portuguese bear the marks of the government factories in Spain, and it is impossible that so deliberate a piece of filibustering could have been organized on Spanish soil without either the participation or the criminal carelessness of the Spanish authorities. The more important the Royalist supporters of the rising make the forces employed, the more difficult they make it for the government in Madrid to explain away their concentration on the Spanish side of the frontier.

The most disastrous part of the whole affair, however, from the point of view of the Royalists, is the fact that the expedition, though organized in the province of Orense, on the northern border of Portugal, failed to arouse any sympathy among the population of what is always regarded as the reactionary north. The very peasants who are supposed to be the most opposed to the Republican regime were those who armed themselves to drive out the invaders. If the Royalists cannot look for support or sympathy north of the Douro, it is hard to say where they may expect to find it.

In their attacks on Valencia and Chaves the invaders did not even display determination. Both these places were badly protected, indeed, at Valencia, where they were led by Lieutenant Sepulveda, who is regarded as the most brilliant of the Royalist leaders, they appear to have retired at the very first show of resistance.

The column under Conceiro showed a little more fight, but, though he had some light guns, and the Republican troops consisted of practically an untrained militia, the attack was never seriously pushed home, and on the approach of the regular troops, Conceiro retired on the frontier, where Sepulveda had preceded him.

The whole attack indicates the futility of the Royalist attempts, and what is becoming apparent is that there is no backing for these attempts in the country itself. All that seems to result from them is the discrediting of the Royalist leaders, who are succeeding in creating a far more difficult position for the government in Madrid than for that in Lisbon.

## AMERICAN EXPERT'S REPORT ON MURRAY RIVER IS PRESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Captain Johnston, the American engineering expert, who spent some weeks in South Australia inquiring into what works are necessary to enable the waters of the river Murray to be properly utilized for the purposes of irrigation and navigation has furnished the government with his preliminary report.

He advises the construction of six locks and movable weirs in the river below the South Australia boundary, each with a lift of approximately 10 feet, but emphasizes the necessity of more data being procured before he can express himself definitely on certain points. The weirs should, he advocates, be built consecutively, beginning at the downstream end of the system, as the adoption of this course will be conducive to economy and ease of construction. The completion of the two weirs farthest down stream will provide continuous navigable depths over a very considerable length of the river.

The agreement entered into between the governments of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales relative to the utilization of Lake Victoria as a storage basin should, in Captain Johnston's opinion, be amended to allow of the construction by South Australia of such weirs and locks above the boundary as are necessary to provide a minimum navigable depth of 6½ feet to Wentworth.

The government are taking steps to supply Captain Johnston with the additional data required, and have announced that they intend to expedite matters as much as possible. The carrying out of the undertaking contemplated will practically result in the adding of another exceedingly fertile province to South Australia, in addition to insuring the navigability of the river at all seasons of the year.

## PROMISING GIRL PUPILS IN INDIA TO BE ASSISTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—With a view to inducing some of the more promising pupils in girls' schools to remain longer at their studies the Government of Madras has decided to establish some scholarships. For this purpose a sum of Rs.10,000 has been allotted for 1912, in addition to which Rs.22,000 has been added for the purpose of the equipment of schools.

It is to be hoped that the example Government is setting with regard to the education of girls will afford a much needed stimulus to Indian private enterprise, which is very slow in recognizing the enormous amount of work to be done among girls in India.

## OBERHOF GOLFERS OPEN NEW HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)  
OBERHOF, Germany — A club-house which includes a very fine modern hotel has been erected for the golf club at Oberhof. This was formally opened by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (the Duke of Albany) lately, and is now at the service of the numerous members of the golf club. An expenditure of £20,000 was involved, first in the laying out of the splendid links, and finally in the building of the club house.

The course is considered to be the most difficult in Thuringia and is situated at an altitude of 2500 feet above sea level. It is in the midst of the beautiful trees and glades of the Thuringian forest, which surroundings form an ideal holiday resort for the members. The longest drive on the links is 480 yards, and there are nine holes on the course.

## TWO FAMOUS ENGLISH INNS ARE DESTROYED IN CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A building at Kingston-on-Thames, dating back to the Tudor period, is being pulled down to make way for new premises for Parr's Bank.

The famous Castle inn, well known as having housed the troops of Cromwell and Fairfax long ago, is said to have stood for over 300 years in this market place. The adjoining premises which are now undergoing demolition originally formed part of the Castle inn.

Many years ago the old inn was adapted for business purposes, but the splendid staircase of carved oak, a perfect example of Tudor work, was wisely preserved. When the building was purchased offers were made to induce Mr. Waters, the present owner, to sell the staircase, £900 being offered for it. This, however, he declined to do, and now has had it removed, restored and placed in the new building standing on the old site.

Some interesting archeological relics have been discovered belonging to the Castle inn, amongst them two very fine doorways carved out of painted oak, a portion of the main wall of the original Castle inn, some curiously carved and painted pine wainscoting and a strip of tapestry manifestly of great age and bearing in old English letters a quaint inscription regarding the prodigal son.

The globe room of the old inn at Banbury is still in London at the rooms of Mr. Lenygon of New Burlington street, an art dealer. As has already been reported in The Monitor this room has been taken from the Reindeer inn at Banbury with the express purpose of selling it to the highest purchaser. It is an interesting example of Jacobean architecture, and one which, artistically considered, should certainly not have

## SIMPLON TUNNEL CONTRACT STIRS SWISS FEELING

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERNE, Switzerland — Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by the Swiss public at the fact that the contract for the completion of the second Simplon gallery is likely to be given, not to the Swiss firm which constructed the original tunnel, nor indeed to any Swiss firm at all, but instead to a German. It is felt that the last named firm is able to count on the support, both direct and indirect, of the German government, which is known to do all it can to help German subjects to secure contracts in foreign lands.

So strong has the feeling on the subject become that a motion has been brought before the Swiss state council requesting the federal council to present a report to both Swiss chambers as to the means by which the execution of public works in Switzerland can be insured to Swiss firms of contractors.



# THE HOME FORUM

## Promise of the Age

Commenting on the recent attempts to embody ideals of Jesus in modern books and plays the New York Sun finds the tendency significant, and says:

In Germany there are Hauptmann and Sudermann, Fogazzaro in Italy, Rostand in France, Andreyef in Russia, Selma Lagerlof in Sweden and Pontoppidan in Denmark who have turned to Jesus of Nazareth for their theme and have produced works that have in each case enjoyed a distinct popular success. More significant still, perhaps, of an awakening of interest in the ideal is the fact that writers comparatively unknown have leaped into favor through works having him as their inspiration.

Gustav Frensen, a retired German, recently emerged from obscurity with his "Hilgenlei," a book of which over 100,000 copies have been sold since its publication in 1905. A novel reading public chronically averse to "preachment literature" has in this instance singled out for its favor a book which is in part devoted to the retelling of the story of Jesus of Nazareth as revealed by the most recent research. The deep impression that Kennedy's "Servant in the House" made on theatergoers and readers alike gives promise that it will remain an influential work for years to come. In a recent volume under the title of "The Promise of the Christ Age in Recent Literature," William Eugene Mosher, Ph.D., singles out for consideration 10 representative works indicating a Christward tendency, and makes allusion to numerous others.

## Innovation, Indeed

No man ever wiped dishes for a careful, "particular" wife without asking what need there is that anybody wipe them; and no wife has ever been able to make a convincing answer. The usual reply is that otherwise the dishes would not be clean; but the man, seeing the dishes rinsed in hot water, knows that any subsequent application of a damp and often doubtful cloth, instead of contributing to cleanliness, is likely to detract from it. He proposes a drying rack, and is right.—Youths Companion.

All that believe have the real unity, which is most glorious; because inward and spiritual.—Oliver Cromwell.

We, too, have the power of light in us. —Bailey's "Festus."

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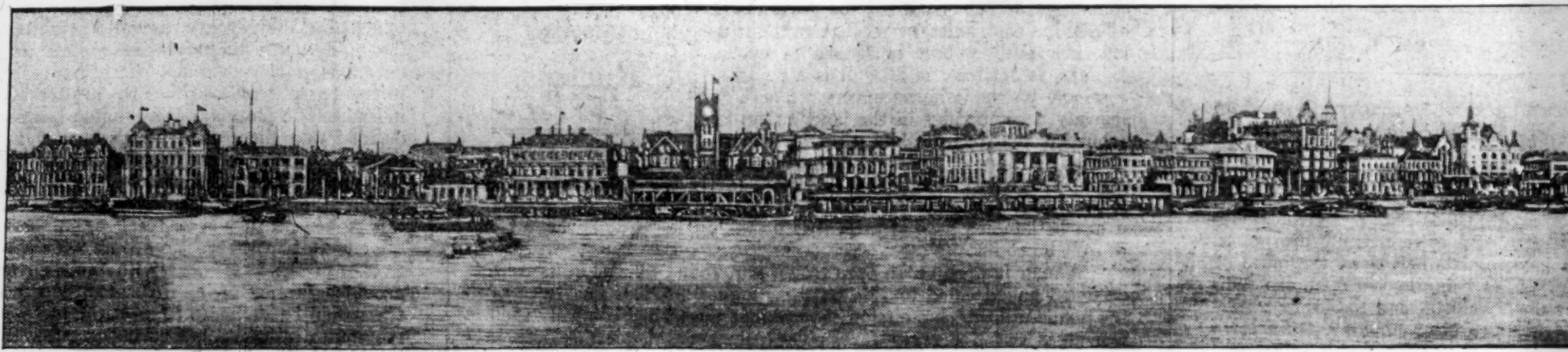
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## SHANGHAI'S WATERFRONT SHOWS LITTLE THAT IS TYPICALLY CHINESE



BUND OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, SHANGHAI, WITH ITS MODERN SKY LINE, REMINDING ONE OF A EUROPEAN OR AMERICAN HARBOR

THIS water front looks very much like the shore of a European or American harbor, yet it is a scene in Shanghai, showing the buildings of the Bund, as the harbor esplanade is called in Anglo-Chinese. Here the stately commerce that encircles the globe has a housing in this strange old land—the land which has at last been roused from its immemorial repose by

the contact with the commercial and other energies of the Occident. Beyond these trim buildings of the western type lies the native city, with the old-time jealous walls and that look of silence and reserve which western folk associate with things Chinese.

The western buildings with their eyes all open in every direction to land and

sea and sky must appear as strange to the people of China as the high blank walls of a typical Chinese street do to their western visitors. But the ways of different parts of the world are becoming more familiar to all, and the distinctive charm or advantage of each is being recognized and its individuality respected. No more is a thing not known in one's

own land scoffed at as alien taste. The rounded conception of that which is human and good is growing everywhere, and each sincere contribution to the sum of right ideas is welcomed by the hospitality of a true lover of his kind.

The part of the city shown in the illustration is filled with stately buildings, clubhouses, theaters and news-

paper plants of a complete European type. Here are the British and French concessions and the American quarter. The native town is only a mile in diameter, enclosed by a wall. The foreign population, so-called, increases rapidly. Shanghai was opened to world commerce in 1842. The water front shown here is over two miles in its full extent.

## "Do You Love the Lord?"

DO you indeed love the Lord? Do you make the Lord your guide and counsellor in ye affairs? If you have a soul great as that hero David of old you will ask of the Lord and not go until he bid you: David would not. If you are sincerely desirous to know and do your duty in that and every other respect and seek of God in faith, you shall know that and everything else needful, one thing after another, as fast as you are prepared for it. But God will, doubtless, humble such as leave Him out of their schemes, as though His providence was not at all concerned in the matter, whereas His blessing is all in all.—Nicholas Gilman (1745).

## SIR JOHN TENNIEL'S CHESS FOLK

DESCRIBING the delightful illustrations for the "Alice" books where Sir John Tenniel so perfectly seconded the work of Lewis Carroll, some one says in the New York Post:

In a drawer of the old library table at home there used to be a set of chessmen in red and white vegetable ivory. They were associated in your mind in that long ago with a curiously quiet game in which father and Uncle Tom sat with heads on hands and occasionally moving a red or white man across the board, in eccentric fashion, it seemed to you. When this was going on Halma and tiddly-winks or Dr. Fusby had to be indulged in with a hush and many warning glances from mother, and when you lagged unwittingly on the way to bed that same quiet game was in progress. What wearisome pleasures those dear, delightful grown-ups did seem to enjoy!

But there came a day when these same red and white pieces and the quiet game took on a new significance. That was when you ventured with Alice into Looking Glass Land and met some distinguished dwellers therein. There, thanks to the clever pictures, you had

seen the castles come alive before your eyes, had met the bullet-headed little pawns, consorted with bishops in full sleeves and mitres, been introduced to the royalties of the realm, and hobnobbed with a real live knight. No other illustrator, surely—and there have been some rash ones who have ventured to invade the field—could make chessmen assume human characteristics, and yet always be chessmen.

There rises before you the slovenly figure of the White Queen with her broken-down slippers, her untidy locks, and trailing shawl, her fat, silly face a picture of woe and bewildered kindness; and the White King, blank of countenance and as empty of ideas as his memorandum book was of facts. After seeing the "Alice" pictures, no Red Queen could by any remote possibility be anything else than sharp featured and shrill tongued, and her consort, though we never met him, was just as clearly if the picture, a sovereign of choleric disposition.

The peace of God, which as we read Blesses us more than reason e're hath done. —Goethe.

## HOW ASTORIA CAME TO BE

THE name of the Waldorf-Astoria, a great hotel in New York City, is known generally of course as connected with the famous family of New York merchants; but that Waldorf is the name of a village in Germany near Heidelberg, whence the founder of the American Astor family came to the United States is not so generally understood, nor that Astoria refers to the city in Oregon of that name. For Astoria was founded by John Jacob Astor, the German fur trader who came to New York in 1783 and who in 1848 had a fortune of \$20,000,000, a fabulous sum, indeed, for the middle of the nineteenth century.

John Jacob Astor's connection with the early history of the Pacific coast is very interesting, and it has been implied by William Waldorf Astor, writing of the experience of his family in America, that if the United States had not in 1812 objected to the idea of huge private fortunes as opposed to the democratic idea, the boundary between the United States and Canada would have lain well inside the Pacific coast strip, making the present American possession of Alaska, then Russian America, contiguous with the rest of the country. John Jacob Astor presented a petition to President Madison to allow him to fit out gunboats to defend his settlements on the coast and claim the territory reaching to the Russian boundary; but Madison, it is said, lacked the imagination which had prompted his predecessor, Jefferson, to further Mr. Astor's projects, and denied the petition. Afterward a compromise was made with Great Britain which settled the line between Canada and the United States as it is today.

Whether Mr. Astor's plans could have worked out a different solution or not is not so much the point as that here

was already illustrated in the history of the country how projects for personal gain, wealth-producing energies on the part of individuals, were making for the progress of the country. It is evident that persons who think they are working for their own ends, with nothing in sight but the vast commercial enterprise which shall fill private coffers, are really used in the general scheme of things to advance thousands of other men and the interests of a whole nation. Mr. Astor realized the importance of the fur industry in the Northwest and projected a chain of trading posts, reaching across the continent along the Missouri and Columbia rivers, of which Astoria was the most western. Thus it came about that the very first settlement of the United States on the Pacific coast was named for a star, although it is not likely that the German merchant who gave his name to the town remembered that when Oregon should some day become one of the United States of America its coming would mean another star added to the national flag.

It is only when the author himself reserves for practical life a clearer conscience, and sacrifices unostentatiously for its sake, that the moral ideal is recovered for art; not as a direct infusion of conscious teaching (for that were alien to art's freedom) but as a sweet, unconscious influence imparting healthy savor to all. In this way art is a redemption, illumining reality by the ray of its own ideal, and making life more attractive and lovely; rendering each one who becomes subject to its influence more and more inclined to reverence the "realized ideal" that may often be discovered amid lowly scenes and in obscure circumstances. —Alexander Japp.

## WHAT GOD SUPPLIES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW many of us would be willing suddenly to lose whatever of our present possessions have not been given to us by God? Could the accumulations of selfishness, greed, dishonesty or even those of policy and expediency and circumstance be shorn from us in an hour, how many of us would find much left? Such a test applied to the hoardings of the worldly minded and the inheritances of the idle might be easily conceived and its results without difficulty anticipated. But are there not many of us neither supposedly worldly nor idle whose state would be much transformed by such hewing to the line? For the whole thing is a matter of thought before it is an outward manifestation; and when it is primarily a question of discarding thoughts, not things, all men must appear together at the judgment seat of a righteous standard.

The highest Christianity teaches us that God supplies us with thoughts rather than with things; and these spiritual and good thoughts externalize themselves, in turn, in whatever brings us blessing. Christ Jesus made this plain when he urged that we concern ourselves not with things. He preached the world's greatest sermon on the relative value of things in his "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." He had just been talking about food and raiment—those matters which seem most vital to human comfort—but he turned thought from them to the search for righteousness as of first importance. He did not bid us do without external things. He handled them rather in their right relation to the thoughts of men and set forth the unflinching way to avoid the lack of them—namely, to seek righteousness first; then they would be "added."

So we may rightly conclude that "things" for our comfort and well-being belong to our human experience; divine Mind does not desire us to do without them. On the other hand, not until we stop striving for the outward things themselves and set our hearts most upon spiritual understanding do we in the least deserve, under the action of divine law, to have these things. Granting then, that the law which sustains the harvests and tempers the wind to the unsheltered supplies all our needs, we are entitled to the comfort resulting from the honesty, industry and unselfish intelligence which obey the law of God, but to no increase from the greed and fraud and self-seeking so sorely arrayed against God. We shall have "added" to us the self-respecting capacity to live and work and pay our debts even while having purged from us the desire for display and indulgence and commercial success.

Many mixed motives enter into the human desire to succeed; 'tis a complex

## To the Light

Joy is in the elements—ever on the way;  
Long road is leadin' to the light of perfect day;  
Even winters of the world are smilin' like the May—  
Joy for the darkness and the morning!

Joy is in the elements, ever bright and true;  
Promised land forever in a feller's happy view;  
Words of ringin' welcome are thrillin' down to you,—  
Joy for the darkness and the morning!

—Atlanta Constitution.

"The Girl of the Golden West" has been heard in Paris with a sufficient success. The title has a different form there than the Italian gives it (Girl of the West), and it is called "La Fille du 'ar-West."

thing, this ambition of mortals. But he who drops the plumb line of God's law clear to the bottom of his own thinking and so purifies his desires that he is willing—really, honestly, heartily willing to lose with divine support rather than to gain without it—he is taking his first actual steps toward seeking righteousness singly and is relating himself rightly to the law of inevitable supply. Such an one cannot stay long in want. "Yet," have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread," wrote King David. Nor can one desire material power nor position nor gain for their own sakes while seeking righteousness first; such conflicting motives cannot dwell together. He who seeks God lets go of material aims and purposes and desires; and in the measure of the thoroughness of his search he is healed of his sin, his pain, his poverty or his surplus riches.

When we understand through the teaching of scientific and true Christianity, that God supplies us with spiritually right thoughts and that these thoughts in turn, enforcing God's law, break the oppression of evil and set us free from its torment and lack, we have the key to the human situation. The man of good intentions and good habits may be struggling with poverty and debt; and our sense of justice is offended. But is his heart clean of resentment toward "capital" and free from self-pity and self-righteousness and fear and discouragement—clean, in short, from believing evil to have power? Or the idle and thoughtless and cruel may live in luxury and again in our sense of justice roused. But here is the ease permanent? Or in the end a blessing? If such comfort is only the accumulation of wrong there is surely nothing enduring nor good in it and nothing desirable.

The unfairly rich as well as the unfairly poor mortal must learn to change

his material points of view for spiritual understanding. Then comes a knowledge of right relationship to God and to the fellow men, spiritual honesty, selflessness, increasing consideration for the welfare of others, genuine humanity, in fact, embraced in a better knowledge of divinity; and with this, that for which all men must long—peace. With such spiritual growth successes, born of selflessness must fall away and success supplied by divine law must appear. Lo, it comes plainly to view that in spite of all false evidence the law of God is just and he who thinks rightly and in obedience to God will reap his sure reward.

Now not all in a moment does this readjustment of human affairs appear. Should we all simultaneously lose whatever thoughts are not of God the kingdom of heaven would be established here and now. To human apprehension, however, it is only through patient, painstaking making over of our thought processes that it will come. Not at first nor all at once do we see all that needs to be cast out of us mentally that we may be left with only such thoughts as God supplies. If we begin, however, knowing that for every wrong thought the human mind can devise the divine Mind has a true right thought to put in its place; if we are willing to lose all the supposed gain from wrong thinking and doing to make room for God-like thinking and doing; if we are ready, in short, to stop living for self and to begin living that good may prevail to every one at any cost to our selfishness—then the unfolding of spiritual life and peace and joy has at least begun in us. Thus we may with reasonable hope expect whatever God supplies to man to appear for us, inasmuch as we put from us the material beliefs which breed disaster and cherish in their stead the spiritual understanding which promotes true happiness and safety and insures all needful things.

## Beethoven Staged

A new play with Beethoven as its hero, recently staged at the Winter gardens, New Brighton—entitled "Tempo Furioso"—is the work of Howard Cochran, who represents the German master at that period of his career in which he struggled against such domestic afflictions as dishonest servants and cantankerous landladies, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

Beethoven had, however, appeared upon the stage previous to this. A drama entitled "Adelaide" was brought out by Hugo Muller in Germany in 1868 and in an English translation was played in America by David Bispham in 1898. "Adelaide" was of course so called because the song of the same name, written by Beethoven in 1796, was the central feature of it. An Italian "Beethoven" in five acts was written by Pietro Cosca and produced at Milan in 1872.

A recent drama concerned with Beethoven made some stir in Paris and London, and rather less stir in New York. This "piece"—"Beethoven"—was written in French verse by Rene Fauchois, who produced it at the Odeon, Paris, in March, 1909. In the three acts of this work there was much romantic fustian and it is scarcely necessary to add that the opening movement of the "Moonlight" sonata was played softly by a hidden orchestra. There were 27 characters in the cast of "Beethoven," not including nine young ladies who were supposed to be symbolical of the master's nine symphonies.

## Religion Needed

Religion alone is the solution. Nothing else but righteousness can solve our biggest problems today.

The modern woman is too apt to put her emphasis on "reform" and "progress" rather than on the cleansing fire of religion. She has not taken into account that the greater the abuse, and the more necessary the fight, the more tremendous must be the motive of those who advance against entrenched evils.—Harpers Bazar.

Jesus knew the hearts and the lives of those who surrounded him and saw distinctly in their envy, ambition, wordiness, sensuality, the springs of their unbelief.—William Ellery Channing.

Yet God is good; I started sure of that. —Browning.

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### John Burroughs on Birds

The birds have always meant much to me. In early manhood I turned to them with the fondness of youth, writes John Burroughs in the Atlantic Monthly. I did not go to books for my knowledge, but I think literature helped to endow them with a human interest to me, and relate them to the deeper and purer currents of my life. What joy they have brought me! How they have given me wings to escape the tedious and the deadening! I have not studied them so much as I have loved them; at least, my studies have been inspired by love.

How much easier and surer knowledge

### Goats as Pets

I often wonder why goats are so frequently laughed at. True, there is something comical about them, but any one who studies them for a time will find much to admire. I recall one pet black goat in a lively stable who acts very much like a dog. She plays about the stable all day, and loves the horses and the children of the man who owns the stable. Indeed, if she is not watched, she ascends to the bedrooms at night and sleeps near her playfellows of the day. One insuperable objection to keeping goats is that they eat every spear of green in sight. However, in city yards if there are no shrubs and flowers, and the trees are protected as high up as a goat can reach, goats will be found to be amusing and interesting pets. Nannie and Kiddie simply fascinated all the children of the neighborhood, and far from eating tin cans and potato parings, they demanded and got the daintiest food procurable.—Our Dumb Animals.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called "the bright weather of the heart."—Samuel Smiles.

### Picture Puzzle



What shade of blue?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Sloop.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 1, 1912

### Town Moderators Exempt

PRESIDENT TAFT, with memory carrying him back to New England ancestors who shared in or presided over town meetings, has relaxed the rules forbidding federal officeholders to take part in political campaigns. Employment by Uncle Sam and civic service as moderator of a town meeting are not to be held incompatible hereafter, the office of presiding officer being looked upon as "judicial" by the President, and therefore admirable. The President is quite right. An ideal moderator of a town meeting is a symbol of impartiality. Around his platform desk play all the currents of "democracy rampant" to be steered by him into the broad, deep current of home rule by a majority of average men. When he does his task well he serves country as well as town; for from village to nation flow the currents of American life and not vice versa.

To be a moderator year after year—as is often the case—of a typical American village or town folk-mote is one of the highest honors conferrable upon a man, for it is a place not easily won or retained save by a man of character, self-command, shrewdness and force. No automaton or puppet can play the part, nor are tools of any faction, class or sect long tolerated when once unmasked.

THE determining factor in their choice of a favorite presidential candidate with some voters will be their liking for the man and their implicit trust in him. His principles or the party's platform will be secondary. With others it will be the man's attitude toward the tariff, or the trusts, or reciprocity with Canada, or extension of popular methods of lawmaking. Contemporary economic and political problems such as these are the vital issues for some voters, and candidates are judged accordingly. But there are other groups of voters, who, other things being equal, will be finally influenced by issues apart from these and superficial are the prophecies as to the outcome of the campaign that do not take this fact into account.

As to the race issues involved, it is clear that the Democratic candidate is to be called to account by some foreign-born voters for references in some of his writings which they deem indicative of a proscription and lacking in hospitality to the immigrant. This makes it imperative that he should clearly define the inclusiveness of his Americanism.

As to the negro he has had abundant opportunity to discover just what the two older parties have to offer him in the way of offices and of real—not lip-serving—support in defense of legal rights conferred upon him by the war amendments. But what of the National Progressive party led by Mr. Roosevelt? It aims to be less sectional than the older parties and to include North and South as neither of them does. On what basis is this unity to be gained? By stressing economic and minimizing or ignoring racial issues? The answer given to this question at the coming Chicago convention of the new party will largely determine the success it may have in the South with white voters and the measure of its strength in the North among negro voters.

SOME of the fast express trains are to have their speed and running time cut down. It will be observed when the new schedules go into effect that an hour's or two hours' difference in the arrival East or West of most of the people who are in a hurry will cut little figure in the general movement of trade.

It is by no means unreasonable to hope that something on the general style of the fireless cooker will be invented one of these days for the purpose of boiling down long speeches, long messages and long letters of acceptance.

### Why Not Put Schedule "K" Out of Politics?

SCHEDULE "K" is before the country again in a most conspicuous way, as it has often been before, and again the discussion over it is pretty general and sometimes heated. Public men, as a rule, know that in schedule "K" as in all other schedules, an economic problem, and not a political problem, is involved, but the majority of public men will not confess this in the presence of others, and it is quite probable that they hesitate long before confessing it to themselves. The people in general have given signs lately of a knowledge of this fact, but they are not encouraged by the trend of discussion to give it the attention it ought to have. Schedule "K" and all of its companion schedules are usually brought before them in times of political agitation, the controversy over them usually reaches its climax in presidential years; they then demand consideration as political issues, and the result is that the public loses sight of their economic character almost completely.

Many public men at intervals between elections will frankly confess that schedule "K" can never be handled intelligently or satisfactorily in politics; but when the next campaign sets in, and they find the opposition party in favor of revising schedule "K," and their own party in favor of standing pat on it; or when they find the opposition party disposed to antagonize the interests particularly concerned in schedule "K," and their own party desirous of protecting those interests, they become so affected by the situation and the possibilities of the situation that they take sides on it politically, forgetting or ignoring its economics.

Every intelligent and observant person sees by this time that schedule "K" can never be disposed of satisfactorily while, like its companion schedules, it is used as a political shuttlecock. It is approached this year as it has been approached for many years, from a false point of view; it is discussed and debated from a false point of view; what is right or what is wrong in relation to it must take a secondary place, because the main question continues to be, What is the most expedient thing that can be done with it, or left undone about it, politically? The very best thing that could happen to schedule "K," and to all it represents, would be to take it out and keep it out of politics.

### Race Issues and Politics

THE question as to what rules the traction companies shall make for the government of trolley riders, or what rules public utilities commissions shall make for the government of traction companies, or what rules the trolley rider shall observe or ignore, or evade, or defy, is not local at all. It is a question common to the whole country. There is scarcely a community in the land, urban or suburban, that has not had it up for discussion at one time or another, that will not have it up for discussion again, sooner or later. The only way to treat it here, therefore, is to treat it generally. Or, to put it in another way, the only way it can be handled here at present is by taking for a text what may be called a composite case.

A man jumped on an open trolley car, found that all seats were occupied and decided to ride on the running board. The rules of the public utilities commission require that the trolley company shall provide a seat for every fare. The passenger in question waives his right to a seat, and is content where he is. The conductor, however, remembers that there is a rule of the company which says no person shall be allowed to ride on the running board. He has seen thousands of persons riding on the running board, but he decides that it is his duty not to permit this particular passenger to do so. Consequently he tells the passenger on the running board that he must get inside the car. The passenger on the running board consents to do so on condition that the conductor shall find him a seat, as the rules of the public utilities commission require. The conductor finds that there is no seat available, but insists that the passenger on the running board shall get into the car nevertheless.

The passenger on the running board declares that it is the duty of the traction company to provide him with a seat and that until it does so he will continue to ride on the running board. The conductor is tempted to stop the car and put the man on the running board off, but he remembers that the man has paid his fare, paid for his seat, is entitled to the ride, and that the law makes it very unpleasant for the traction company that is not considerate, under such circumstances, of the traction patron, and so he does not yield to the temptation. But he calls a policeman and has the man on the running board arrested on a technical charge of a breach of the peace. When the case comes up in court the man who persisted in riding on the running board is discharged at once and the conductor and the company that employs him are reprimanded.

Now there are parts of the country where the man on the running board would have committed a still more serious offense against commission and corporation rules had he attempted to stand in the open car between the seats. It is unnecessary to say that there are parts of the country where it is perfectly proper for a man not only to ride on the running board but to ride on the steps, to cling to the door bar, to ride on the coupling, to hang on the brake, to grip the roof with his hands and a roof-post with his feet. There are rules against all these, but that does not matter. What seems to be lacking is an understanding. The average man does not care much whether he is clinging to a strap or clinging to another, and an inner passenger on the running board. What he does want is that so long as he is content and comparatively happy he shall be let alone.

### A Tendency Toward Optimism

EVEN the strongest believers in the physical and moral resources of the United States and the most strenuous and persistent advocates of public confidence in the nation's destiny, will be willing to concede that no harm, but rather much good, has resulted from the wave of discontent with existing conditions that has been sweeping over the country for the last few years and that is felt even down to the present hour. One of its effects has been to arouse the public to a realization of the fact that everything has not been well, and, as a natural consequence of this awakening many mistakes have already been corrected and a still larger number are on the way to correction. Pessimism has mingled, and often too freely, with the wave of unrest and a constructive agitation has at times been checked or diverted from its proper course by destructive influences.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the popular discontent of the period has been confined wholly to politics and economics. It has pervaded, in fact, every avenue and every field of human effort. Those absorbed in some special branch or phase of the intellectual revolt have, perhaps, overlooked wholly or partially the strivings for changed conditions going on in other quarters. One's respect for scholarship grows when it appears, as it frequently does, that men of learning and philosophic habits, standing aside and aloof from the struggle and the turmoil, but yet in sympathy with every manifestation of human ambition to free itself from the trammels of outworn customs and traditions, are carefully weighing and analyzing, and drawing conclusions that appeal to reason from, the tendencies of both the so-called classes and the so-called masses.

Thus we find Professor Reinsch of Wisconsin University, a Roosevelt exchange professor, delivering an address at Goettingen University which sums up in few words the entire situation and with the convincing and encouraging assurance that the unrest of the last few years in the United States has simply cleared the atmosphere for a period of wholesome optimism. From the scrutiny and the criticism that have characterized the restless period has sprung up in the United States a greater reliance in its intellectual resources. "America," said Professor Reinsch, "is getting closer to intellectual countries like France and Germany. No longer is America's relation to these countries that of pupil and teacher. It is comparable to that of the artist who scrutinizes the work of others, criticizes it freely, and by so doing finds his own stimulation." Everything in the United States has been scrutinized and criticized by its own people of late, and they are now in a position to go on cheerfully with the work of improvement.

THE Portland Oregonian is right. "The next best thing to showing Oregon itself to prospective settlers," it says, "is to show its products." Oregon products, as a matter of fact, only require an informal introduction anywhere. They talk for themselves.

ARMY and navy and marine aviators are to have double pay hereafter, and this should induce them to be doubly particular in the matter of keeping the aeroplane down to its legitimate business.

FROM all accounts the gulf of Mexico beats all other depositories in the country in the volume of its deposits, the Mississippi being its principal depository.

### As to Rules for Trolley Riding

### Inquiry Into the High Cost of Coal

WHILE it may be conceded, reluctantly or otherwise, that investigations, as we have come to understand them, are not always fruitful of reform, yet it can be safely maintained that they often are, and that without the light which they frequently shed upon questions and problems of great public moment we would often be in darkness indeed. The House at Washington has now decided that there shall be an inquiry into the cause of the recent increase in the price of anthracite coal, and to determine from the evidence to what extent the miners were benefited by the recent agreement. At the time of the announcement of this agreement, it will be recalled, another announcement was made, the effect of which was to arouse widespread criticism of the operatives. In the agreement with the men an advance of wages was provided for; following this came the news that the price of anthracite would be advanced to meet the increased cost of labor. It only required a little simple figuring to show that the additional revenue coming to the operatives by reason of the advance in price would not only meet the increased cost of labor, but leave a large surplus in the mine-owners' treasuries.

The resolution under which the inquiry is authorized directs the secretary of commerce and labor to obtain and report to the House of Representatives full information concerning the different elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of the anthracite product, and after instructing the secretary to inquire into the relationship existing between the strike settlement and the advance in price, it specifically requires him to find out and report "for what reason, and by what means, the cost of coal to the general consumer" was coincidentally increased.

From all appearances the miners and the operatives are content with the latest three years' agreement. It is a good thing for them that a satisfactory arrangement was completed. It is a good thing for the country at large that there is fair assurance of peace in the anthracite mines for the next three years. But, all this being admitted, and gladly, there still remains to be settled the question whether the consumer has, or has not, been treated most unfairly in the consummation of this settlement. It is this question the secretary of the department of commerce and labor is called upon to answer.

### Amateur Gardening and Cost of Living

THE price of garden vegetables has fallen in Minneapolis, and the Tribune of that city commenting editorially upon the pleasing fact, says that market gardeners and others attribute the decline to the activity of amateur cultivators of the soil. They recognize, that is, that a considerable number of amateurs have entered the field and are inducing the earth to bring forth fruit even in the heart of the city. This appears to be the result of an organized effort in Minneapolis to lead the people in general, and especially householders, to plant vegetables. Very naturally, if the back lots of a town or city are cultivated the prices of green vegetables, locally, decline. It has been demonstrated frequently that there is no lack of opportunities for gardening in cities, and on a very large scale. In past years Detroit earned celebrity in potato culture. Cleveland has recently gone into back lot cultivation with marked success. Now, Minneapolis amateurs have done so well in this way that the regular gardeners think they have some cause for complaint.

But as our Minneapolis contemporary properly remarks, they have not. There will always be a field for the professional market gardener, no matter how great the incursion of amateurs. He will simply have to keep ahead of amateur competition. "He will force his plants under glass; he will study their needs in the way of special fertilizers; he will irrigate them in dry seasons; he will, in short, strive to know more and to know better than his amateur brethren."

This is all true. The influence of the amateur gardener will be beneficial in the long run to the professional. But the public is more immediately and deeply concerned in another phase of the matter. The popularizing of amateur gardening should result in creating a recruiting ground for professional gardening and farming. The farms have been contributing of their sons and daughters to the cities for many years, until the drain has made itself felt in short production, compared with increased consumption, and in high prices. Encouragement of back-lot gardening should bring about a desirable readjustment. If it is continued and is general, rather than exceptional, the town and city in the future may be able to contribute liberally of their sons and daughters to the farms.

SENATOR BURTON of Ohio has uttered a timely word as to the part that militarism and expansion of state activities play in high cost of living. Call it "insurance" or what you please, the drain upon the taxpayer due to construction of battleships, fortification of harbors and maintenance of millions of non-producers called soldiers is causing him economic distress; and as he staggers on with the load he thinks and thinks and thinks. When his revolt passes from the intellectual to the volitional stage then look out for radical changes in party and national policies. Much that now passes as patriotic solicitude lest national existence be imperiled by inadequate naval force is the special pleading of promoters of industries that flourish when war threatens. As for the second item on Senator Burton's bill of specifications, namely, increased governmental activities, it is one that the taxpayer of radical and reforming type often ignores.

To compass elimination of an abuse, to correct social wrongs, to protect the weak and the defenseless—let the government act. So runs the tide of popular feeling, and lawmakers acquiesce. But the new laws must be enforced. Ergo new staffs of deputies must be assembled, trained and paid at higher rates than would be necessary for private persons doing the same work. So that while the betterment sought is achieved, it costs society heavily in additional taxes.

This is not to argue that betterment work should cease, or to predict that in time the excessive pecuniary cost of highly differentiated and specialized government by employees ever demanding more pay and shorter hours will create a reaction. It is only to remark that it is just as true in a twentieth century democracy as it was in the days of Moses or Lycurgus that everything, even good government and social welfare, has its price and has to be paid for.

### Cost of Government